

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Leader Interviewed

CENTERFOLD

S.Q. 6 Ordered To Pay \$2.1 Million In Damages

GEORGE JACKSON MURDER CASE RULING MOCKERY OF JUSTICE



The wall pictured above is the wall that Comrades **GEORGE JACKSON** (top inset) and **JOHNNY SPAIN** (bottom inset) were supposedly going to scale in an alleged escape attempt from San Quentin prison. However, in the current trial of the San Quentin Six it is becoming even more obvious that this "escape attempt" was a state-inspired set-up to kill author/revolutionary Jackson, a Field Marshal in the Black Panther Party.

(San Rafael, Calif.) - The "blind" scales of justice were knocked out of shape last week by the heavy blow of a Marin County Superior Court judge who ruled that five of the San Quentin 6 must pay \$2.1 million in damages for alleged crimes for which they are currently on trial.

The vicious ruling, unprecedented in both its timing and its implications, is clearly designed to undermine the defense of the six Black and Brown prison activists and prejudice the jury in favor of the prosecution's case, which appears weaker and weaker as the celebrated trial proceeds.

The \$2.1 million figure to be paid to the families of three prison guards slain during the August 21, 1971, set-up and assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson was imposed last Thursday, October 23, by Marin County Superior Court Judge David Menary, Jr.

Menary arbitrarily found five of the Six - Willie Tate, Hugo Pinell, David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, and Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain - in default for failing to answer the 1972 lawsuits filed by the slain guards' families. Luis Talamantez, the sixth defendant, is said to have filed a response to the suits and thus was not included in the ruling.

The effects of the ruling upon the jury of 11 Whites and one Black in the ongoing trial here is incalculable, and its implications for other po-

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Editorial

LOVE LETTERS

We are expected to conclude from the signed explanation of outgoing editor of City magazine, Warren Hinckle, that the reason for printing the "prison love letters" of Angela Davis to murdered Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson in the October 14 issue of that magazine is to provide evidence that the "state and media painted one dimensional, cardboard view of radicals" is, in fact, untrue.

Arguing that the possession of these letters — legally and physically — "has long since passed from Angela Davis' hands," Hinckle maintains that the state of California and "the gossip underground" plan uses of them "that violate the decent opinion of mankind," and adds "the slimy political uses" to which they might be put by future prosecutors are unconscionable.

The fact that he has invaded the privacy of both Angela Davis and George Jackson in publishing these letters, for "slimy economic uses — to sell copies of City magazine — apparently does not occur to him as a violation of the decent opinion of humankind.

Hinckle's attempt to justify publication of the letters to prove that Angela Davis is a human being ignores the fact that both "the people" and the jury never had any doubt about Angela's humanity. The support she received during her trial and her acquittal established this. Only to those who for selfish or racist reasons of their own continue to need reassurances that radicals, and particularly Black radicals, are not one-dimensional, cardboard characters could Hinckle's explanation apply.

We are not supposed to believe that Hinckle, himself, falls into this category. But the publication of these letters in the face of the blatant violation of privacy their publication represents, strongly suggests that Hinckle believes the readers of City magazine, as well as the general public does.

Hinckle also asserts that these letters show "in a way that transcends the usual boring political rhetoric" how awful the California prison system treats its political prisoners. If there is one thing missing from these letters it is the eloquent, selfless and impassioned chronicling of the horrors of prison life received in the offices of THE BLACK PANTHER every day from unknown inmates in prisons across this country.



ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Letters to the Editor

B.P.P. ATTACKED BY L.A. POLICE CHIEF ON "MIDNIGHT SPECIAL"

Dear Editor:

I would like to inform you, if it has not been brought to your attention, that police chief Ed Davis of Los Angeles attacked your organization on the television program Midnight Special.

The program follows the Johnny Carson Friday night show (11:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.) every week from 1:00 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Chief Davis was on after 2:00 a.m. in the event that you ask NBC for a showing, it happened (Davis' Black Panther remarks) after the 2:15 a.m. commercial break (10-25-75).

To paraphrase his statement, he said, concerning the Panthers, that there were some rich Whites who gave financial aid to people like the Panthers for bombing of buildings and shooting at policemen as they drove by.

To dramatize his remarks, Davis held his arms as if they were holding a rifle and shouting, as he spoke. This was an answer to a question by Glenn Campbell (a hillbilly singer) in regards to why did the Democratic Party think that the L.A. police might overreact to dissenters if they held the nomination convention there. So, Davis used the late states to show that "alleged" attacks on the police were the only time that force was used.

The reason that I decided to bring this to your attention is because a few years ago Marlon Brando was on the Joey Bishop show where he made the charge that the Oakland police were attacking the Panthers and they were just protecting themselves in the shootouts during that period. The Oakland police asked for and got equal time to give their side of the events that had happened there.

If I am not mistaken, the cops sued Marlon Brando and the case is still pending and/or they may have dropped the suit.

Joe L. Jacobs
Oakland, Calif. 94606

P.S.: As I said, I have attempted to paraphrase Chief Davis' remarks. While I might be wrong on a point or two, the essence of his statement is as I have written.

(Editor's note: The Black Panther Party has contacted NBC demanding equal time to reply to the slanders. Thank you, Brother Jacobs.)

PLEASED WITH "...AND BID HIM SING"

Dear Friends:

Many thanks for the BP newspaper, the first issue of which we received yesterday. We have read it thoroughly and were very pleased with Mr. Du Bois' story which we will look forward to reading in forthcoming installments. We plan to bring the paper to the public library in Santa Cruz. (The head librarian voiced an interest earlier in the year). — each week as we receive it. A very important paper such as the BP paper certainly must be on public library shelves!

E.M. Westman
Cajonville, Calif. 95108

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 26.

COMMENT

Does B.A.S.I.C. Have A Hidden Agenda?

By Robert S. Browne

In the following comment, Brother Robert S. Browne — writing for the New York Amsterdam News — delivers a scathing attack on BASIC, Black Americans in Support of Israel Committee. Joining a growing number of critics of the group, including the Black Panther Party, Brother Browne raises the question of whether the real purpose of BASIC may be to further disunite Black Americans and Africans — thus serving as a tool of the power structure to act against the interests of Africa.

Black America reached a new low of irresponsibility and ridicule this month when it passively allowed the state of Israel to become the organizing force for our long awaited lobby on African affairs.

For more than a decade our Black leadership has been giving lip service to the importance of organizing ourselves into an effective lobby to look out for the interests of our African brothers.

Any number of African leaders have exhorted us to do the same thing and Black students have frequently cited this as a high priority item on their action agenda for the Black community.

Well, we finally have the lobby now, under the acronym of BASIC — Black Americans in Support of Israel Committee.

This group, under the leadership of Bayard Rustin, claims to have the endorsement of a half dozen Blacks who have gained prominence for their achievements in local and domestic issues.

They are now being presented as knowledgeable internationalists, who after careful study of the Middle Eastern crisis, have concluded that the Black African nations are the real villains.

According to Rustin who, not surprisingly, has succeeded in obtaining wide exposure in the White media for this new Israeli lobby, BASIC has contacted a number of Black African govern-

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OLLIE S. GLOVER

Ford Replies To Richmond Black Cop Bias Charge

(Richmond, Calif.) — Ollie S. Glover, president of the Guardians of Justice (Black cops) and co-founder of the National Black Officers' Association, has received a reply to his letter to President Gerald Ford. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, September 15, 1975.)

Edgar Morgan, director of the Office of Congressional Affairs of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, asked to respond to Brother Glover's letter by President Ford, informed Brother Glover that his charge of employment discrimination against the Richmond Police Department "is now pending investigation."

Brother Glover had urged Ford to direct the proper members of his Cabinet to comply with antidiscrimination guidelines "as set forth in the Constitution, and as set forth in legislation acted on by Congress."

Morgan indicates in his letter that the EEO office in San Francisco had received and deferred Sgt. Glover's charge of racial discrimination to the California Fair Employment Practices Commission; "and that on September 5, the state agency having waived its jurisdiction, this agency asserted federal jurisdiction. Your charge, which has been assigned File No. TSP6-0538, is now pending investigation."

Morgan also told Brother Glover that he had sent Glover's letter to Ford to the San Francisco District office of the EEO Commission "for inclusion in your
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7,000 BLACK POLICE VOW TO PROTECT BLACK COMMUNITY IN BUSING CRISIS

J. Alfred Smith Honored At Boston N.B.P.A. Convention

(Boston, Mass.) — Seven thousand Black cops, coming from the 50 states of the Union and representing nearly 60 Black officers' organizations, have declared their unified intention to enforce the law of the land as regards the school busing of children in the face of White police cooperation and connivance with anti-busing elements in communities throughout the country, most notably Boston, Massachusetts, and Louisville, Kentucky.

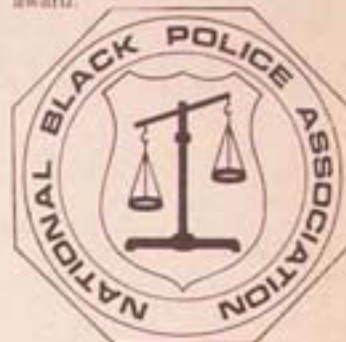
The decision came at the conclusion of the 3rd Annual Conference of the National Black Police Association (NBPA), held here from October 10 to 14, at the Sheraton Boston Hotel. Close to 11,000 male and female police and uniformed Black officers and their friends participated in the week-long events, that were highlighted by a Salute to the popular comedian/activist Dick Gregory on his 43rd birthday and a leadership award to Pastor J. Alfred Smith of East Oakland's Allen Temple Baptist Church.

Responding to open and public calls by White police organizations to their members and the White community to oppose busing and therefore violate the law of the land, the NBPA, sparked by Brother Shelby Lanier, Jr., president of the Louisville Black Police Officers Organization, made it national policy for all its affiliates to defend the law by protecting Black children and the Black community from violent, racist interference in busing.

During the violent disturbances in Louisville, Kentucky, against busing, White police officers displayed anti-busing bumper stickers on their cars and motorcycles during the demonstrations and the president of the Fraternal Order of Police, representing White police officers, publicly called for the "cooperation of police and citizens in working for a common goal — that is, (to) oppose busing."

The Legion 5 Leadership Award presentation to Pastor J. Alfred Smith, spokesperson of

the Oakland Community Coalition Against Racism, was made by Officer Ray Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association and Information Officer of Region 5 of the National Black Officers' Association. Pastor Smith was on hand to receive the award.



Accepting the award at the grand banquet on the evening of Monday, October 13, "for struggle against race/sex discrimination and supporting Black policemen in exposing police racism within the Oakland, California, Police Department," Pastor Smith said:

"To the President of this august body, to the head of Region 5 and to Ray Clark: The poet has said, 'to every man is given a day/And his work for the day/And once and no more he's given to travel this way/That's awaiting a work that only his hands can avail/And so, if he falters a part in the music shall fail.'"

"As I accept this award tonight, I want to say that I was simply trying to do my work for the day. It was Descartes, the French philosopher, who said, 'I think, therefore I am.' But it was West African Ashanti philosophy that said 'The group is, therefore I am.' So, as I accept this award, I accept it in the context of West African philosophy. That is, on behalf of a coalition of community people that make up our group that is dedicated to uprooting insidious racism in Oakland. On behalf of all of them I 'Thank You,' and I want to say that this great occasion inspires me to say: 'Ye tell me that the little good that I do shall never tip the hovering scale where justice hangs in balance.' I never said that it could. But I am prejudiced
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Fallen Comrade

BRUCE "DEACON"
WASHINGTON



Assassinated
October 26, 1974



Bruce "Deacon" Washington died on October 26, 1974, as a result of gunshot wounds he received in the back while he was attempting to protect and save the lives of children at a teen dance being held at the Oakland Community Learning Center. It is widely believed that Oakland police prompted the incident which resulted in the shooting of Deacon. Deacon was the father of two young children himself and had an intense love for and sense of dedication to our Black youth.

At the Community Learning Center, Deacon was among those responsible for making the Center a haven not only for our youth but for the entire community. His death was a result of a direct police effort to destroy the Learning Center. But the fact that this beautiful, community-controlled institution is still developing and flourishing today is a testament to the fact that Deacon's spirit and devotion has not been forgotten. Long Live the Spirit of Bruce "Deacon" Washington! Long Live the People's Struggle!!



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE





Chicago's Mayor DALEY (left) and law enforcement officials have been exposed in their conspiracy against progressive Chicago organizations, conducted with the aid of the fascist Legion of Justice. Pictured from left are Daley, former State's Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN, Chicago Police Lt. JOE GRURESIC, chief of intelligence, Legion of Justice leader S. THOMAS SUTTON, and Legion members "CICERO SAM" OLENICK and THOMAS STEWART.

CHICAGO POLICE DIRECTED LEGION OF JUSTICE ATTACKS ON LEFT

This week THE BLACK PANTHER prints Part 2 of the sworn testimony of Thomas Stewart which exposes the existence and functions of the ultrarightist Legion of Justice in Chicago, Illinois.

Here is part of the growing mountain of evidence of big city police and the U.S. military creating and using fascist gangs to violently attack progressives and the property of progressive organizations — committing burglaries and provoking confrontations between progressive organizations and the police. These excerpts originally appeared in The Militant.

PART 2

A: When my trial for the church raid came up I told Mr. Sutton that I wanted to testify in my own behalf, to tell exactly what happened, what I knew, that fact that I wasn't there. And he said I couldn't do that.

Q: Was there any conversation at or about this time in connection with your wanting to give testimony that referred to the Legion of Justice or his own participation in this thing?

A: At that time the conversations were, as I remember, were that I could not bring anything out about the Legion of Justice because if I testified — if I testified it would come out that he was — Mr. Sutton was involved, and the police involvement, and all the rest of it. And that was another reason that he pointed to me besides not having to worry about it.

[The following testimony is under cross-examination.]

Q: What did you understand the purpose of the Legion of Justice to be?

A: I understood them to be intelligence gathering, to gather physical documents, membership

lists, financial records of subversive organizations.

Q: So that you intended, and you did, gather intelligence against organizations that you thought were harmful to this country?

A: Yes, sir. Not only that I thought were harmful but what others directed me to do.

Q: Well, talking about Mr. Sutton, did he tell you that the YSA (Young Socialist Alliance) was an organization harmful to the United States of America?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: What, in particular, did he tell you about that organization?

A: That they were a communist organization, they were revolutionaries, and were causing chaos on the campuses, and that they were, in general, a danger to our country.

Q: Do you believe that today?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Now you said others told you things about the YSA. Who were those other people?

A: Members of the Subversive Intelligence Unit.

Q: What did they tell you about the YSA?

A: Basically the same thing that Mr. Sutton told me.

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African Music and Dance Ensemble Performs at Sunday Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - The AFRICAN MUSIC AND DANCE ENSEMBLE provided an entertaining and educational performance at last Sunday's Community Forum at the San of Man Temple.

The Ensemble, under the directionship of Brother C.K. Ladzekpo, kept the audience engrossed with its spirited presentation of various African styles of dance and music.

A part of the music department at the University of California at Berkeley, the Ensemble was founded by Brother Ladzekpo in 1973 and consists of students and nonstudents who pass Brother Ladzekpo's exacting audition requirements.

BPNS photo

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

November, 1526

Black slaves in the first settlement in the United States, a Spanish colony in the area of present-day South Carolina, revolted and fled to Indian territory in November, 1526.

November 1, 1787

The first free school in New York City, the African Free School, opened on November 1, 1787.

October 28, 1862

The First Kansas Colored Volunteers repulsed and drove off a superior force of Confederate soldiers at Island Mound, Missouri, on October 28, 1862. This was the first engagement of the Civil War involving Black troops.

October 29, 1924

"Dixie to Broadway," the first real revue starring Blacks, opened at the Broadhurst Theater, New York City, with Florence Miller in the starring role, on October 29, 1924.

October 29, 1929

On October 29, 1929, the stock market crashed. In direct response to the Depression as it particularly affected Black people, a "Jobs for Negroes" campaign began in Chicago with picketing of chain grocery stores on the Southside. The "Spend Your Money Where You Can Work" campaign spread to New York, Cleveland, Los Angeles and continued throughout the Depression.

October 30, 1954

The Defense Department on October 30, 1954, announced the complete abolition of all Black military units.

November 1, 1969

On November 1, 1969, Black community leaders in East St. Louis, Illinois, acceded to the demands of the U.S. Department of Labor that a \$1.9 million job training program be established following the government's threat to withdraw \$10 million in federal aid to the city. Black civil rights groups had protested the plan because of the department's failure to consult the Black community when drawing up the program.

HARASSED QUEENS BLACK FAMILY GUARDED BY BLACK COPS

(New York, N.Y.) — As members of the 5,000-strong Black police officers' organization of New York completed the first week of guarding the firebombed home of the Spencer family in Rosedale, Queens, District Attorney Nicholas Ferraro has finally pledged a full investigation of the racist harassment of the Black family that has continued since June, 1974, in the predominantly White community.

The decision of the Black police officers to guard the Spencer

man guarding their home beaten and shot at; a racist mob picketing outside shouting insults; their children followed home by those charged with a bombing but acquitted by an all-White jury; hate messages by phone and mail, and on and on.

On August 29, Tony Spencer came home to find garbage strewn on his lawn. He called the police and began removing it to the street, when a jeering racist mob of about 60 gathered and threatened him. Spencer went

into his house and returned to his porch with a gun in his hand. At that point the police arrived. One cop grabbed Spencer and tried to take the gun away, causing it to go off and wounding Spencer and his wife.

The result was that Spencer, the victim of racist injustice, was taken to jail and charged with "reckless endangerment," "illegal possession of a weapon" and "menacing." Meanwhile, the racist, threatening and intimidating mob and those who actually used weapons against Spencer were free to roam the streets.

At Spencer's preliminary hearing the courtroom was packed with supporters, and a rally demanding the dropping of all charges against Tony Spencer was held on the courthouse steps. Representatives of New York City's Black policemen were also participants in the rally. The newly formed, 5,000-strong Grand Council of Guardians, Inc., combines Black officers from the New York Police Department, Black officers of the New York

ORMISTAN
SPENCER and his wife **GLEND**A are pictured leaving Queens Criminal Court after being arraigned on charges he received as a result of defending his family against racists who have laid siege on his home in a White section of Queens.



home followed the revelation by the New York *Amsterdam News* that White policemen assigned to guard the home had been removed at the demand of White neighbors. The 5,000 Black policemen are a Black presence, "in groups of four and five during their off-duty hours, around the clock."

The Spencer family, Tony, his wife Glenda, and their three sons, have been through a grueling experience with a Queens group called ROAR — "Return Our American Rights" — that models itself after the Boston anti-Black, terror group with the same initials leading the White opposition to busing in that city.

Twice the Spencers narrowly escaped injury since they bought the new home about 16 months ago. In June, 1974, and again on New Years Eve, 1975, the house was firebombed and extensively damaged. A third bomb was also discovered at the house, undetonated, but bearing a note which summed up the reason for it all: "Nigger be warned. We have time. We will get you. Your first born first. Viva Boston, KKK."

Since the bombings the Spencers have been subjected to more than 30 racist outrages; a police-



Oakland Community School Holds Successful Fund-Raiser

(Oakland, Calif.) — Over 200 people crowded into the recreation room of the Sandstone Hill Apartments, 55 Fairmount, last Saturday night for a special fund-raising cocktail party for the Oakland Community School. Sponsored by the staff and parents of the model, elementary level school in East Oakland, the party lasted for almost eight hours as the invited guests bumped, boogied and hustled until the early hours of Sunday morning. The highly successful evening was highlighted with delicious hors d'oeuvres and an everflowing no-hust bar.

BPINS photos

Dymally Calls For People's Economic Coalition

(Long Beach, Calif.) — The urgent need for a new economic coalition of people-power groups to ensure that citizens get a fair share of a smaller economic pie was recently called for by California Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally.

Addressing the First Annual Black Leadership Conference here on October 18, Lt. Governor Dymally pointed out:

"Control of the world's economy has slipped away from this country. This will have a drastic effect on the way we live, particularly for the poor, minorities, women and young people."

In the past the nation has been able to count on an ever-expanding economy to pull it out of depressions and recessions, the Black lieutenant governor told several hundred listeners. "The country was becoming richer every year, and we expected to share in the increased riches," he added.

"But the United States no longer calls the tune for everyone else to dance to," Dymally added. "Some nations have discovered they can do anything they want to with their products. Others will follow their example. They will bring even higher prices, shortages, further recession and intensification of all the ills we have," he warned.

The only answer for the mass of citizens will be the formation of a New Economic Coalition "to insure that the rich would be taxed as heavily as the poor, that jobs would be available for all, and that those without jobs would have adequate food and shelter," Dymally concluded.

"The New Coalition would have to resemble the old civil rights movement in many ways," he said. It would have to be multiracial, with Whites joining with non-Whites "to press for the common goal."

"Without this New Coalition, things may get pretty grim," Dymally added. □

Busing To Prison

(San Francisco, Calif.) — The United Prisoners Union (UPU) is now forming a caravan to transport people to California prisons so they may visit their friends and loved ones. The next scheduled trip will be on November 1, 1975, leaving from the UPU office, located at 1899 Oak St. in San Francisco, at 7:00 a.m.

GEORGIA D.A. ATTEMPTS TO UNSEAT STATE REPRESENTATIVE HOSEA WILLIAMS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The Fulton County district attorney is attempting to convict Rev. Hosea Williams, SCLC leader and Georgia state representative, on felony charges resulting from an alleged traffic violation, which could remove him from his seat in the Georgia state legislature.

Last month, Rev. Williams was arrested for the 100th time in his 18 years as a civil rights activist for allegedly driving while his license was revoked. Earlier this year his license was revoked permanently by the Superior Court of Fulton County and three White witnesses have testified they have seen Williams driving a car. Although Atlanta police have

is a definite, organized conspiracy to imprison and destroy" Hosea Williams and that "to try and convict Representative Williams of a felony on a traffic charge is ridiculous; yet, this whole matter is very serious."

The Committee is preparing

to wage whatever legal battle necessary. Lawyers have set a minimum budget of \$25,000. Individuals wishing to contribute to this cause can send donations to: The Reverend Hosea Williams Defense Fund, 775 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314. □

Ford Replies To Richmond Black Cop

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
charge file..." Morgan's letter is dated October 7, 1975.

In a companion development, Sgt. Glover has received a letter from Malaku J. Steen, chief of the Civil Rights Branch of the Office of Revenue Sharing of the U.S. Treasury Department. Steen states in his letter, dated October 14, 1975, that it is to advise Brother Glover "that the Office of Revenue Sharing is in the process of gathering data relative to your complaint," and assures Brother Glover that, "We will take appropriate action, if necessary, to ensure that our Rules and Regulations governing the expenditure of revenue sharing funds are followed."

In a letter to the Office of Revenue Sharing, Sgt. Glover had detailed examples of discrimination he has suffered and pointed out that the city of Richmond has over the past year received more than \$5 million in revenue sharing funds.

He charged that in view of the police department's discriminatory practices, its continued receipt of revenue sharing monies is unlawful and requested an investigation and the initiation of administrative proceedings to suspend all revenue sharing funding to the city of Richmond until such time as it is in compliance with revenue sharing guidelines.

The Richmond Guardians of Justice filed a lawsuit against the city of Richmond on March 5, 1975, charging unlawful racial discrimination. The Guardians of

Justice have also joined the Oakland Black Officers Association, the National Black Officers Association, the International Association of Women Police (U.S., U.K. and Canada) and 10 individuals in a \$20 million class action lawsuit against officials of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. attorney general.

This suit charges that the plaintiffs along with other members of the class have been discriminated against in employment on the grounds of race and sex by their respective police departments, which receive federal funding from LEAA. Such federal funding, the suit points out, is subject to the nondiscrimination guidelines of federal law.

On October 11, the Guardians of Justice, together with the Richmond Black Firefighters Association and Black Businessmen's Association, held a massive picnic/rally at Richmond's Kennedy park in which some 1,600 Richmond citizens, primarily Black, participated. The rally was called to express community support for the Black policemen, firemen and businessmen increasingly under attack by the White power structure of the city.

The delicious barbecued chicken and potato salad served free to the assembled crowd was prepared by the catering staff at the Oakland Community Learning Center, and music was supplied by a popular local rhythm and blues pop group. □



Reverend HOSEA WILLIAMS,
Georgia state representative.

investigated this accusation and have found no grounds for charges, District Attorney Lewis Slaton managed to get a grand jury to indict Williams.

If convicted, Williams faces a one to five year sentence with no chance for a suspended sentence, probation, or fine. But the most serious implication of this charge is that Williams would be removed from the state legislature.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A National Defense Committee to free Reverend Hosea L. Williams has been formed to ward off this latest attack on Black political power. The Committee is headed by Ralph Abernathy, head of the SCLC; Howard Moore, noted Black lawyer; Julian Bond, Georgia state senator; and comedian/activist Dick Gregory.

A statement issued by the National Committee to Free Hosea Williams declares, "There

OUR HEALTH



Medical Care For The Poor?

(New York, N.Y.) - What may be a major step toward providing quality medical care for the poor in America was taken last week by the New York Board of Regents which administers the City College system of the state.

As reported by *The New York Times*, under the action taken by the Regents, graduates of the City College of New York's Medical School who participate in the six-year biomedical training program would be required to serve for two years in an area of New York City that is short of doctors.

According to spokespersons for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the private Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, D.C., the Regents' controversial action is the first such taken in the U.S. although the idea has been debated for several years.

The requirement states that each student who fails to "meet his service commitment" will be obligated to reimburse the city and the state up to \$25,000 in costs for the free four-year portions of the program.

The obligation clause approved by the Regents also stipulates that students who earn their medical degrees from one of the four medical schools in New York state that take biomedical program graduates would have to spend two years practicing "in an area of physician shortage" in New York City.

In addition, there are 179 students in the biomedical program, 35 of whom are in their third year. The medical schools included in the action are at the State University at Stony Brook; New York University; the University of Rochester; Mount Sinai, and, outside the state, the predominantly Black Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, and Howard University in Washington, D.C., as well as the University of Puerto Rico.

Congress is now considering as part of the health manpower bill requirements that medical school graduates serve two-year periods in physician-short areas, but sharp debate exists over how to establish such requirements.

3rd World News Bureau To Host Benefit At O.C.L.C.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Third World News Bureau, a community oriented news, resource and training facility in East Oakland, will sponsor a benefit party on Saturday, November 1, at the Oakland Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, from 7:30 p.m. until.

Entertainment will feature poetry readings by Roberto Vargas, Jessica Hagedorn, Janis Minkitani and Avotcja. In One Peace and Cienfuegos will provide live music. Avotcja will emcee the program, and Gloria Toolie will prepare the food. Admission will be \$1.75.



Black students at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, protesting physical and verbal attacks against Third World students on campus.

500 Third World Students March At U. of Mass. To Protest Racist Attacks

(Amherst, Mass.) - A group of at least 500 Third World students at the University of Massachusetts campus here recently participated in a march to protest racist attacks against members of the Third World community in this small New England university town.

In a press release issued by the Black News Service at the university, one march participant was quoted as saying, "I have not seen a march with this much enthusiasm and seriousness since the 1960s."

Third World students have documented half a dozen physical assaults on Black students by White students in the past month, in addition to daily verbal assaults and threats.

The most recent incident occurred at a campus bar where two Third World students were assaulted by White students employed as "bouncers" by the university.

The march and rally were called by a group of concerned Black students to demonstrate that these attacks will no longer be tolerated. The students marched from the New Africa House to the administration building.

There, they were addressed by John Bracey, nationally known historian and chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Department of Afro-American Studies. Brother Bracey pointed out that Third World students are treated equally when it is time to pay tuition and room fees, so they should be treated equally when trying to use campus facilities.

Students then marched to the bar (housed in the Campus Center) where the most recent incident took place. As they

marched they chanted, "Stop the racist attacks" and "Third World students will never be defeated."

Amherst, Massachusetts, is only 100 miles from Boston, the scene of racial violence over forced school busing for the last two years. Many of the students at the university are from the Boston area. □



S.A.F.E. Holds Enjoyable Dinner For East Oakland Seniors

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center's SAFE (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) Club held another successful dinner for East Oakland senior citizens here last Saturday, October 25.

Attended by over 50 seniors and held in the Learning Center's spacious cafeteria, a very hearty and delicious meal was served. The menu consisted of baked chicken with stuffing, cranberry sauce, salad, string beans, dessert, and coffee, tea, and punch. Members of the SAFE Club prepared and served this meal. (See photo above.) The meal was very welcome as most of the seniors came from retirement homes which do not serve meals on the weekends.

Everyone who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves and appreciated the concerned efforts of the SAFE Club. (See On The Block, page 10.)

BPINS photo

BLACKS FILE SUIT AGAINST BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE ELECTION PROCESS

(Boston, Mass.) - Black residents have filed suit in federal court charging that the racist method of electing the school committee cancels out their vote.

According to *Community Press Features* (CPF), Black residents are angry over the fact that no candidate who has ever finished first in districts where the Black vote is predominant has ever served on the school board. Ten Black voters, including eight parents of children in the public school system, have filed a class action in behalf of themselves and all of the Boston Black community.

The suit is contesting a city-wide election process that effectively negates the power of the Black vote. Boston's city election system divides the city into 22 wards. Two wards are predominantly Black (Roxbury and Dorchester), while five have a significant number of Black people in them. The remainder are virtually all-White.

In 1973, a Black woman unsuccessfully ran for school committee. She won 7 to 1 in the city's two Black wards, Roxbury and Dorchester, which contain 90 per cent of Boston's Black population but ran ninth in the city-wide election.

The suit also contends that Black people are eliminated from the nomination process as well. School committee candidates gain endorsements, finances, and other support primarily from city employees who make up 10 per cent of Boston's labor force.



Police symbolize war-zone atmosphere of Boston created by racist school situation.

In light of the White backlash, headed by organizations such as ROAR, Massachusetts Citizens Against Forced Busing and others, Black candidates are hard-pressed to gain support from city employees or the school department, which is known for its traditionally racist practices. ROAR and other organizations work very hard before school committee elections to arouse racist sentiments and to develop a racist opposition to any change of the present election system.

Defendants in the suit are the mayor of Boston, Kevin White, the school committee, the city council, the city clerk and the election commissioners. They are charged with racially tainting the election process in violation of the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act.

In 1974, a preliminary vote on a referendum which would change the city-wide election process was defeated although Black wards voted overwhelmingly to change the election system, setting the stage for this ensuing court battle. □

A GUIDE TO TENANT RIGHTS AND LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITIES

Public Service Feature From THE BLACK PANTHER

This week, as a public service to our readers, THE BLACK ANTHEM provides valuable housing information for California tenants. Prepared by Richard Blumberg and Brian Quinn Robbins of the National Housing and Economic Development Law Project, this tenant's guide should be read and understood by all Black and poor oppressed people presently in the position of potentially being victimized and exploited by racist, bloodsucking landlords or fast-talking housing dealers.

The Black Panther Party has long maintained in its 10 Point Program and Platform that, "We want decent housing, fit for the shelter of human beings." Until such time as the housing and the land can be owned and controlled by the people, we must take full advantage of every channel available to us to correct the injustices inflicted upon our communities.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the Alameda County Metropolitan Housing Center (Dial: T-E-N-A-N-T-S) for making this information on housing rights and responsibilities available to our readers.

On January 15, 1974, the California Supreme Court unanimously held that a "warranty of habitability" was to be implied into every residential tenancy in the state (Green v. Superior Court). This decision applies to EVERY tenancy whether under a simple oral agreement, a written lease, or whether the rent is paid by day, week, month or year.

In other words, if you are a tenant no matter how informal your agreement with your landlord is, you are protected by this decision. Your rights under the Green case cannot be waived or taken from you.

The warranty of habitability is for the protection of the tenant. When the warranty has been breached by the landlord the tenant may withhold rent for the purpose of forcing the landlord to repair the premises or to reduce the rent.

If a court determines that there has been a breach of the warranty, the tenant cannot be evicted for nonpayment of the rent withheld, and the court will order the tenant's rent lowered until repairs are completed. The tenant, however, will then be obligated to pay the new lower rent ordered by the court.

In this way the tenant receives damages in the form of lower rent.

Family living in basement — a clear violation of the "warranty of habitability" which legally protects tenants from conditions which are unsafe, unsanitary, and unfit for the shelter of human beings.



and the landlord is penalized until repairs are made.

The "warranty of habitability" is simply a legal term which means liveable, habitable, safe, sanitary, decent and fit for residential occupancy.

Because the warranty is a broad legal concept and does not have a narrow and precise definition, a breach of the warranty of habitability is a court determined decision based on the

facts of each individual case as determined by the judge or jury.

The presence of housing code violations is a good indication of a breach of the warranty, but in and of itself is not an absolute guarantee of breach. This is because housing codes cover many minor areas which do not affect liveability, such as height of hedges, choice of building materials, etc. It is the serious-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Ghanaian Envoy Visits East Oakland

(Oakland, Calif.) - The recent appearance of His Excellency SAMUEL ERNEST QUARM, Ghanaian Ambassador to the U.S., at Merritt College's Community Development Center on E. 14th Street here, was a welcome surprise for local residents. Indeed, over 200 community people packed their way into the Center to hear Brother Quarm speak of his country's continuing "struggle for freedom" against imperialist domination and the "sustaining ideas" of the late Kwame Nkrumah in that struggle. The next day, in a pleasant downtown ceremony, the city of Oakland officially proclaimed Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana, as its sister city. Brother Quarm's visit here was sponsored by the African Sister City Committee, a group committed toward cultural and social exchange between continental Africa and the U.S.

BPINS photo

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

"NATIONAL EGALITARIAN LIE"

(Minneapolis, Minn.) - The latest racist claim of Nobel Prize-winning physicist William Shockley is that the principle of equal employment opportunity will lead to "business decay" for the United States. Shockley, physics professor emeritus at Stanford University, has argued for years that Blacks are genetically inferior to Whites. Most recently Shockley said the courts are operating under the assumption that all races are equally intelligent — an assumption he calls the "national egalitarian lie."

NEW K.K.K. FORMED

(Lodi, Ohio) - Dale Reusch, former grand dragon of Ohio Ku Klux Klan, said recently that a new national Klan has been organized under the group's old title of Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan. According to Reusch, the new Klan "will have a women's auxiliary and a junior Klan program for those from 15 to 18 years of age."

EXPLAIN CREDIT DENIAL

(Washington, D.C.) - Individuals denied credit by a bank, retailer or other lender now have the right, under new government regulations just issued, to be told the reason for the denial.

CASTRO HIT "PATRIOTIC DUTY"

(Washington, D.C.) - The CIA was prepared to pay the Mafia as much as \$100,000 to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro at the time of the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, according to informed investigators' current revelations. However, the money was turned down by Mafia figures Sam Giancana and John Rosselli, who agreed to undertake the mission for free. Rosselli said that he turned down the money because he felt he was performing "a patriotic duty."

GEORGIA RELEASES PRISONERS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The state of Georgia released between 500 and 1,000 prison inmates this week in an emergency move to relieve "potentially explosive" prison overcrowding. Several thousand more inmates are expected to be given early releases during the next few months.

Angola Prison Stalls On Improvements

(Angola, La.) - Recently there has emerged a sinister increase in tactics of intimidation and harassment of inmates by personnel of Angola Prison's Security Department.

These actions are viewed by inmates as a provocative attempt to ignite open rebellion by the prisoners and thereby give authorities an excuse to declare a "state of emergency" and delay in implementing changes at Angola ordered recently by the federal Eastern District Court.

Disruptive activities on the part of prison officials include frequent searches of the prisoners' possessions, confiscation and destruction of prisoners' personal property and humiliating, dehumanizing rectal searches.

In a letter written by prison inmates sent to THE BLACK PANTHER, the brothers write, "The increment of this procedure is propounded to provoke a confrontation, or unwarranted altercation embracing prison administrators and prisoners."

HARASSMENT

Prisoners have questioned the staff here in an attempt to discover the purpose of the increased harassment and brutal intimidation. They describe the response by prison administrators as "illegitimate... perfunctory and arbitrary."

They go on to state that if present behavior on the part of the prison officials continues, a normal, human reaction on the part of the inmates would be to resist abusive treatment, "a factor to retain a sense of dignity and confidence in one's self," the prison letter states.

Lately the Louisiana Department of Corrections issued a proclamation describing the situation here as "potentially explosive." Examination of the living conditions at Angola gives a clear understanding of why the Department of Corrections reached the conclusion it did.

Inadequate and insufficient housing facilities for inmates, nonexistent educational programs, improper medical treatment, inedible food and the all-around unsanitary filth of the entire facility naturally produces

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

REPRESSION MOUNTS AGAINST WOMEN INMATES AT NORTH CAROLINA PRISON

(Raleigh, N.C.) - The recent return here of the last of the women inmates at North Carolina Correctional Center for Women (NCCCW) who were shipped to a men's prison following their peaceful protest last June has prompted stepped-up harassment and brutality of the women by the prison's administration.

A letter sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by inmate activist Sister Marjorie Marsh describes several incidents of violence and repression provoked by prison officials to break the spirits of the women of NCCCW who are courageously struggling against the inhumane conditions at NCCCW.

Sister Marjorie's letter stated that for no reason inmates Anne Willett, Shirley Herlth and Alice Wise were thrown into Security (the hole). For five days, none of the three women was given any of the necessary toilet items such as face clothes, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and combs. There were no sheets in the hole and only one wool blanket was provided for the three women.



Inmates of Women's Prison in Raleigh, N.C., are shown tending to an inmate wounded in last June's rebellion. The repression still continues against the women who participated in this just protest.

During the transfer of the three from Dorm-C to Security, Anne's shoulder was dislocated and Shirley's foot was sprained and skinned badly as the result of being dragged. None of the women saw a doctor until two days later at which time the nurses and guards refused to give

Anne, Shirley and Alice their medication.

In another incident, Marjorie wrote that she and six other NCCCW inmates were served with disciplinary charges resulting from an alleged disturbance. They were scheduled to be tried on the charges on October 9.

A passionate plea for help for the women of NCCCW - entitled "The Four Questionable Ws!" - sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by NCCCW Sister Bessie Boulter, points to the serious struggle being waged by the women of the prison:

"When - The present situation existing here at North Carolina Correctional Center for Women. Ever since the peaceful demonstration that occurred here from June 15-19, 1975, terrorism, discrimination, selectivity and pacifications have become great... Sista Anne Willett, an 89-pound woman, has had her shoulder dislocated by these goons (prison officials), who strive off of your kindness, my/our people. You let them thrive off of your given consent to use their authority, which you gave them.

"How long will you let them continue? They abuse our bodies as well as use our bodies for personal gain. When will you/our people put a stop to this torture they take us through?

"Where are you, my/our people? We need you now, for without you we stand alone against this capitalistic system that governs you/us well.

"What is behavior modification? It is a mind destroyer and a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23



Rainbow Sign Book Party Honors

"...And Bid Him Sing"

(Berkeley, Calif.) - DAVID G. Du BOIS (above center), author of "...And Bid Him Sing," discusses his novel with visitors to the Book and Plant Party, held last Sunday at the Rainbow Sign here in conjunction with Achebe Publications, Inc. Other authors on hand to autograph and discuss their works were novelist Ishmael Reed, poets Eugene Redmond, Rohyin Hope Crozier and Joyce Carol Thomas and Editor/Publisher Adenrele A. Iyos. Ellis J. Lee's Creative Plants were on display and for sale. Dinner and a poetry reading followed the 3-6 p.m. browsing, featuring Joyce Thomas, Phyllis Crozier and other poets.

BFNS photo

Legion Of Justice

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Q: Did Mr. Sutton ever tell you that the YSA was violating any laws of the State of Illinois or the United States of America?

A: The only law I remember him relating to me was that they were traitors and treasonous individuals.

Q: And is that why you began infiltrating the YSA?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: What did you do insofar as infiltrating? What, actually, did you say that you were? Who did you tell the people there that you were and what did you do?

A: Well the first time I came to the office on Canal Street there was an individual that I knew from high school; so, I had to use my correct name. I told them I was sympathetic to their cause, I wanted to know a little more about it, that I was against the war in Vietnam, and basically some issues that I had been briefed on before.

Q: Now, what happened as a result of your initial conversations with them?

A: I attended other meetings and struck up somewhat of a friendship with some people there in the organization. And I gathered any intelligence information I could obtain, physical.

Q: When you say "gathered" you mean stole? Did you steal them?

A: On some occasions, yes.

In conversations and in my work with the police department and other agencies, I was advised that for example, if I was at a demonstration and I broke windows or did something violent that I wouldn't have to worry about I would just make a phone call and they — I would be let out.

Q: Who were you to make a phone call to?

A: As I remember, I was directed by Mr. Miede; I was given a phone number. And, as I remember, it was Sergeant Grubisic.

Q: So, in effect, you were led to believe or were told that you had immunity from prosecution insofar as things you did wrong; is that correct?

A: Yes.

Q: You were told you had nothing to worry about if you broke the law; is that correct?

A: Yes. But, I didn't consider it breaking the law.

TO BE CONTINUED

ON THE BLOCK

What Do You Like About The S.A.F.E. Program?

ASKED AT THE SAFE CLUB DINNER AT THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER.

Ruth Jones
540 21st St.



I like everything about the SAFE Program. I like going to the banks and cashing the checks, because senior citizens need that. I like going to the grocery. I like seniors being able to go and do their own shopping, because this is what seniors should do: do for themselves.

Fine. This young girl has been coming to my house visiting me and someone came by and gave me a Sickle Cell Anemia test. I like it.

Otis Smith
6726 E. 14th St.



I like everything I've seen about it so far: picking me up, taking me around, meeting different people, enjoying luncheons. I really enjoy it.

I love it. One thing I like about it are these young people who are so nice to the older people. They come around, they call up to see how you're feeling. Anyway they can assist you, they will. I like that about it because I love old folks myself, you see.

James Brown
1914 Alice St.



It's good. I love it, the whole thing. This makes the third time I've come here and I've enjoyed myself every time. The dinner is good, really good, in fact, I've got some more ice cream coming up real soon.

I love it. It's part of me. What do you want to know all of that for? I come down here all the time, I don't have to, but I do. I come to this Center three, sometimes four, times a week. I see the people here and the children coming out of school. I talk and play with them. Now ask me a question about JoAnne Little, I saw her here too.

Thelma Washington
136 E. 12th St.



The S.A.F.E. Program is the most wonderful thing that ever happened. There are a lot of senior citizens that really need it, to protect them in the streets, at home and in their shopping tours. I love coming down here to the senior citizen's parties and the talent shows. I think it's a wonderful thing these young people are doing for the elderly.

I love it. This is the third or fourth time I've been here, because everytime I come I get my stomach full.

John Norman
7878 MacArthur



Well, everything's just wonderful. Everything's on the increase, the benefits to the young folks and the old folks. I've been down here quite often.

These young people are so nice and friendly and warm to you. And that little girl that's serving the food, she's just a doll. I'll be back.

Minnie Allen
136 E. 12th St.



Mrs. Rosie Morris
136 E. 12 St.



Ben F. Griffin
1515 Market St.



Ida Mae McCoy
136 E. 12th St.



Daisy Sloan Grady
106 E. 20th St.



BPPS photos

(THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the Lawyers Military Defense Committee at Mannheim, Germany, for sending us this story.) □

...And Bid Him Sing

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

By David G. DuBois

In Part 3 of . . . And Bid Him Sing, we continue to learn about the people surrounding the novel's central character — Suliman Ibn Rashid, a self-exiled Black American poet living in Cairo, Egypt, during the 1967 Middle East War. The critically acclaimed novel, the first for BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief, David G. DuBois, centers around the flight of Suliman and other Black Americans from America to Cairo to escape the degradation of U.S. racism.

PART 3

"Is it possible that this American really wants to be my friend?" He'd kept returning to Suliman's room for confirmation. The greetings he received invariably reassured him. "I'm not wrong," he'd tell himself. "It's true. Suliman is always glad to see me, doesn't tire of me, wants me to be his friend." Sayyid searched for practical ways to show his gratitude and eagerly accepted any opportunity that presented itself. He sensed that just being with Suliman, in his room, pleased him, so he'd decided to come as often as possible. This was at least once a day.

"Joseph says there will be work again at the Green Lantern," Sayyid said in the slow and deliberate way he had of speaking Arabic to Suliman. He had a soft voice that seldom varied in pitch or intensity. "He does not know how many nights. But he says they'll pay us two pounds a night."

Sayyid was one of the two drummers for the dance group that Joseph had organized, managed and starred in. The group included three girls. Karima was one of them. Suliman had first seen her on the stage of the Green Lantern cabaret.

"Mahruk? (Congratulations)," Suliman said. "That's great." He remembered now that Sayyid has said something about this the night before. He had thought to himself then, and the thought returned now, Joseph will probably be getting three pounds, keeping one for himself and dividing up the rest.

But the news was welcome anyway, because it meant that Karima would be getting around forty piastres a night when and if they started. With that she would

be able to take care of her own needs. He'd only have to give her money for food. It also meant that Joseph would be showing up regularly with hashish — a kind of guilt gesture he made for stealing from the others. It would be of poor quality and there wouldn't be much, but it would be better than nothing.

This was why Suliman had never said anything to Karima or Sayyid about Joseph stealing from them. Although they had never mentioned it, Suliman was sure Joseph knew that he knew. Thus, a secret bond had been created between them; a conspiracy that Joseph knew would only continue as long as he provided hashish. Suliman did not like Joseph, but he tolerated him because of the hashish and because of Karima and Sayyid. He felt Joseph went about the business of managing the troupe and his many and varied private affairs with the air of a man who used everyone he could to satisfy his own desires.

The knowledge that he was using and had been using both Karima and Sayyid in this way was always with Suliman. Joseph had introduced him to Karima that first night at the Green Lantern, and had brought her to the place in Garden City for the first time.

Sayyid was telling Suliman about a wedding party he was

A scene from the Musky showing Egyptian people shopping at the Spice Market. People come to the Musky from all over Cairo to purchase some of the most exotic spices to be found anywhere in the world, for some of the lowest prices.



going to play for on the coming Thursday night when the door swung wide open and Karima entered carrying several newspaper-wrapped packages. Joseph followed immediately behind her. Sayyid leapt out of his chair, in deference more to Joseph than to Karima, and greeted them both in a rush of words.

Karima's greeting to Sayyid was matter-of-fact, though not impolite, as if she had expected to find him there. She slid past him, knelt on the bed and kissed Suliman on the mouth. He covered up his embarrassment with a gruff "Where were you?"

"At the market. I ran into Joseph on his way here." She spoke to him in a kind of pidgin Arabic tailored to his ability in the language. Communication in depth was left to the hazards of instinct.

Suliman had from the beginning insisted on the ritual hello and goodbye kiss, despite her objection. She didn't mind the kisses. In fact, she enjoyed them. The way he used his mouth in love-making had always been exciting for her. But because there was only one room and because there were almost always other people around, she had objected. She tried to explain to him that such a thing was never done in the presence of others in Egypt. She knew it was done by foreigners.

But no Egyptian woman could expect to escape the scorn of other Egyptians if she did it. Suliman had only partly understood what she'd said, but catching the hint of terror in her voice and manner had taken it for revulsion. It had been the first time he'd hit her, hard, with the back of his hand across her mouth. Only his pleading insistence that she belonged to him now; that it didn't matter what people thought; that she was to do exactly as he wanted and that he would protect her from their scorn, only this had silenced her protest.

It was true. She did belong to him now and was obliged to do exactly as he wanted. She wanted to do exactly as he wanted. But it was not true that it didn't matter what people thought, nor could he really protect her from their scorn. But it was the expression of his desire to do so that had silenced her, that had swept away the hurt. A great tenderness had welled up in her with the realization that it was to protect her from "their" scorn that he had married her. She remembered this each time she kissed him in the presence of others.

TO BE CONTINUED

...And Bid Him Sing



...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

David G. DuBois' first novel makes a new space on the alien shelf labelled Black expatriate fiction... this frighteningly accurate characterization of Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the special cultural baggage and blindness we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt. . . In *And Bid Him Sing*, David DuBois has given us a picture of our nation through the eyes of another Black culture and understanding.

Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see And Bid Him Sing as a kind of guide to the many cultural and social differences we will encounter. And we who are ready to 're-orient' our nation should do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed our race before we could change our minds.

Frannie Rouse Wilson
The Black Scholar

\$8.95 Ramparts Press

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REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"College And The Afro-American Association"

By Huey P. Newton

Brother Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, has just left home in this episode from Revolutionary Suicide. He is continuing his search for truth and reality. Huey enrolls at Oakland City College (now Grove Street College) in North Oakland, but he maintains his ties with the street life. In order to fight against the oppression he has clearly perceived and to avoid being crushed by it, he began to seek out various organizations, one of them being the Afro-American Association, headed by now Oakland businessman/lawyer Donald Warden.

PART 23

"Black is not only beautiful; it's bad too. It's fast, classy, name-taking and ass-kicking, too."

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine."

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood and a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as thief, hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a case celebre that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction, imprisonment and total expropriation. Huey P. Newton's autobiography—in a most moving sense—is a testament to the Black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s.

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 (hard-bound) or \$1.95 (paper-back) in cash or money order to: Central Distributors, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: To Die For The People, \$1.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

MELVIN VAN PEEBLES—
Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death.

In 1959, when I started at Oakland City College (now Merritt College), it was a junior college located in North Oakland, surrounded by the Black community. Many Black people attended it at that time, and I joined the crowd. College for me was more than books and lectures and classes although they were important. For one thing, I never really left my neighborhood, and I still ran with the brothers on the block. Any money I had came from petty crime, an old pattern with me. This, however, became a time for making new friends and joining organizations that started me in new directions.

One of my first friends at Oakland City College was Richard Thorne. Richard was a very tall, very Black fellow who even then, prior to the "Black cultural revolution," wore his hair in a natural. His appearance caused awe in some people and frightened others. He knew how to excite these feelings and how to exert an influence over those around him.

I stayed with Richard for about a month after I left home, before I moved into Poor Boys Hall. Poor Boys Hall was behind a bookstore across from the college. The owners had converted a big storage warehouse into a dormitory with rooms—not really rooms but stalls—with thin plywood dividers. A stall rented for \$15 a month. I loved being around Poor Boys Hall because most of my friends among the "roomers" were young fellows just beginning to "get their thing together."

Like me, they were searching. Some of them have gone on to become a part of the system, while others have been further victimized. I kept up close contact with Richard Thorne, too, and we spent a lot of time together at his apartment. Richard usually had several girls around and was always talking about the two or three books he intended to write. I was more interested in the girls.

Richard had a theory about intimate human relations. He saw nonpossessive love as pure love, the only love, and possessive love as a mockery of pure love. Nonpossessive love did not enslave or constrain the love object. Richard was critical of what he called "bourgeois love relation-



Students protesting budget cuts for Black student programs. While in college, Huey P. Newton began a search for an organization that truly addressed itself to the problems of Black people.

ships," of the marriage system and the requirements of the marriage partners to each other (i.e., sex with one partner, jealousy, limits upon mobility, well-defined roles based upon sex).

He felt that people should not be like cars or houses. No man should own a wife, nor should a wife own a husband, because ownership is predicated upon control, fence, barriers, constraints and psychological tyranny. Nonpossessive love is based upon shared experiences and friendship; it is the kind of love we have for our bodies, or our thumb or foot. We love ourselves, our bodies, but we do not want to enslave any part of ourselves.

Richard and I engaged in some deep discussions. Sometimes we stayed at his house for days talking about the general situation, cursing the White man for everything, and drinking wine. When I tired of these sessions, I made it down to the block to be with the righteous street brothers.

ANGRY YOUNG MAN

I was an angry young man at this time, drinking wine and fighting on the block, burglarizing houses in the Berkeley Hills, and going to school at Oakland City College. I was moving away from family and church, which had offered me so much comfort in earlier days, and was looking for something new. The questions I asked during this period were so disturbing that I acted outrageously to drive them away. I was looking for something more tangible with which to identify. I saw all my turmoil in terms of racism and exploitation and the obvious discrepancies between the haves and have-nots. I was trying to figure out how to avoid being crushed and losing respect

for myself, how to keep from embracing the oppressor that had already maimed my family and community.

In the discussions at Phi Beta Sigma, a social fraternity I joined for a while, I expressed my anger about society and White racism. The others told me that I sounded like a guy named Donald Warden who was preaching Blackness at the Berkeley campus of the University of California. He was the head of an organization called the Afro-American Association.

I went to Berkeley to find Warden and hear what he was saying. The first member I met, though, was Maurice Dawson, one of Warden's tight partners. He turned me down with his arrogance. I had come searching for something, and he scorned me because I did not already know what I was seeking. I could not understand what he was saying about "Afro-Americans." The term was new to me. Dawson really put me down.

"You know what an Afro-Cuban is?"

"Yes."

"You know what an Afro-Brazilian is?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't you know what an Afro-American is?"

It may have been apparent to him, but not to me. But I was still interested.

Maurice taught me a lesson that I try to apply to the Black Panther Party today. I dissuade Party members from putting down people who do not understand. Even people who are unenlightened and seemingly bourgeois should be answered in a polite way. Things should be explained to them as fully as possible. I was turned off by a person who did not want to talk to me because I was not important enough. **TO BE CONTINUED**

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor

people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Intercommunal News

People's China
Foreign Minister
Warns Of
New World War
Danger

(Peking, People's China) — On the occasion of the banquet given here by Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua for U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the conclusion of Kissinger's recent state visit to People's China, Kuan-hua warned that "world contradictions are sharpening" and that "the danger of a new world war is mounting," which may account for what has been called a "cool" ending to Kissinger's visit.

The Chinese foreign minister's toast at the banquet pointed to the fact that the opposition of the government of People's China to international imperialism and capitalism remains steadfast despite the country's recent efforts to improve its relations with the U.S.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said in his banquet toast: "The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. The basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. The stark reality is not that detente has developed to a new stage, but that the danger of a new world war is mounting."

NO LASTING PEACE

"We do not believe there is any lasting peace. Things develop according to objective laws independently of man's will. The only way to deal with hegemonism is to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. To base oneself on illusions, to mistake hopes or wishes for reality and act accordingly will only abet the ambitions of expansionism and lead to grave consequences."

"In this regard, the history of the Second World War provides a useful lesson. In the face of the growing danger of war, China's fundamental policy is to dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony, to persist in independence and self-reliance and make all necessary preparations. We are deeply convinced that, whatever zigzags and reverses there may be in the

U.S. LEADS MOVE TO BLOCK U.N. CONDEMNATION
OF ZIONISM

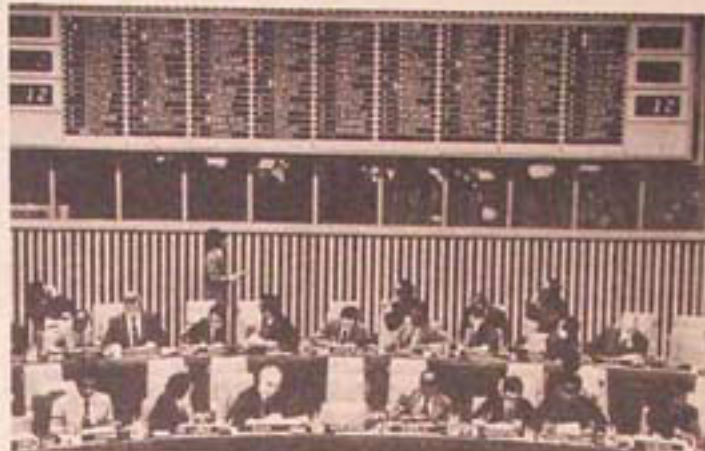
Moynihan Attacks Third World, Socialist Countries

(United Nations, N.Y.) — A move is underway here, led by the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, to block passage by the U.N. General Assembly of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee adopted resolution equating Zionism with racism. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 25, 1975.)

The resolution, which proposed that the General Assembly determine "that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination," was adopted by the Committee last week by a vote of 70 to 29 with 27 abstentions. It is due to be discussed and voted upon by the General Assembly later during the current session.

U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, Daniel P. Moynihan, who in 1969 recommended to the Nixon administration a policy of "benign neglect" toward racism against Black Americans, in a speech on October 21, to an Appeal of Conscience Foundation dinner in New York, said the resolution "must not pass the General Assembly."

Moynihan claimed that what was condemned in the Committee vote was not Zionism but Israel, "and not the state of Israel nearly so much as the significance of Israel as one of the very few places outside of Western Europe and North America and a few offshore islands where Western



Portion of U.N. General Assembly in session. Third World nations are spearheading a move to adopt U.N. resolution equating Zionism with racism.

democratic principles survive..."

Implying that all those countries, mainly Third World and socialist, who voted to adopt the condemnation of Zionism as racism were other than democracies, Moynihan said in his speech, "the democracies seem to have found each other again," and that with only a few exceptions the democracies of the world came together and said "No" to "this infamous thing" referring to the resolution.

Meanwhile, in Washington, The New York Times reports that several key members of Congress have called for condemnation of the resolution, and a formal resolution was introduced in the

House of Representatives and the Senate urging the U.N. General Assembly to reject the measure.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, a leading defender of Zionism in Congress, and the Florida Senator Richard Stone suggested that passage of the anti-Zionism resolution by the Assembly "might lead them to oppose further American funding for the United Nations," according to The New York Times.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The paper asserts that White House officials indicated privately that they supported the Congressional action as a sign to members of the United Nations that such actions could jeopardize American contributions. In the House, nearly 100 representatives have already co-sponsored the resolution introduced by Representative Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts, the majority leader, and more are expected to sign.

The Congressional measure "strongly condemns the resolution adopted by the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 17, 1975, in that said resolution wrongfully associates and equates Zionism with racism and racial discrimination; and urges the United Nations General Assembly to disapprove that said resolution if and when it is presented for a vote." The vote is not scheduled until next month.

At the same time, Ronald Reagan, former governor of California and now unannounced candidate for the Republican

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THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
1004



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The African-American Labor Center and the C.I.A.

By Rodney Larson

This week *THE BLACK PANTHER* concludes this original study on the role played by the AFL-CIO, in conspiracy with the CIA, to co-opt and destroy the progressive African trade union and labor movement. We wish to thank labor researcher Rodney Larson for making this report available to us.

CONCLUSION

The extent of the AALC program can be illustrated by the breadth of the contacts in one country — Ethiopia. Workers and union officers were brought to the U.S. for extended and expensive "training." Over 1,000 members of the Ethiopian Labor Federation (CELU) have participated in lengthy seminars and an estimated 70,000 families have been reached by AALC audio-visual programs. This sample could be duplicated in dozens of countries. However, when 120,000 members of CELU affiliates went on a general strike for four days in 1974 for an increase in the minimum daily wage to 1.70 Ethiopian dollars (about 90 U.S. cents) and when the president of CELU, Beyene Solomon, and the general-secretary, Fisseha Tsion Tekie, were arrested, it was the ICFTU that intervened in their behalf and to whom they appealed — not the AALC or the AFL-CIO.

REPRESSIVE REGIME

The AALC program in Ethiopia began under the repressive regime and with the express permission of Emperor Haile Selassie, who has since been overthrown (and has died). This raises some questions and it should also be noted that the strike was won and the appeal for release of union leaders was successful. Strikes under Selassie were almost unknown or were brutally repressed.

It is a fact that nearly all of world labor has condemned the policies of apartheid in South Africa, including the AFL-CIO. However, only recently the general-secretary of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Unions), journeyed to New York from Europe to meet with Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. leader to propose that ICFTU and other union representatives journey to South Africa with a U.N. team to investigate the massacre of 12 Black South African workers at Carletonville. Twenty-two others were wounded in addition to the 12 killed.

It is significant that Waldheim thought enough of the sincerity of



The Black men pictured above are forced to carry White businessmen throughout the city of Durban, South Africa, on foot. On their ankles are small stones which rattle as they run.

this proposal to agree with the ICFTU's Otto Kersten. Similar acts by the WCL (World Confederation of Labor) could be cited in South Africa and other places. This is the type of mission that has been requested of the AFL-CIO in the case of Chile. Nothing has come of it even though many lives might have been saved.

VIGOR

Regardless of the vigor of the AFL-CIO in its sentiments against apartheid, many people are concerned about the position taken by Meany's representatives at world conferences such as the meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO) last June. The ILO is a tripartite body with government, management and labor organizations affiliated with the United Nations. Lucy Mbwele, from the South Africa Black Garment Workers Union, asked to speak to the assembly. Scores of worker delegates protested and claimed she was a "lady with a black body with a white heart" and charges of her sponsorship by the South African government were made. Not one African worker's delegate supported her right to speak — in fact no worker delegate from any country did — except one. Meany's representative. Her request to appear was withdrawn. How did the American labor representatives get so out of step with world labor?

Will the AALC be used for intelligence and surveillance of unsuspecting African unions? A very prominent "former" official of the CIA, Miles Copeland, who is still an agency supporter and sometimes "consultant," has stated that the CIA tactics of the '70s will be increasingly concentrated on the "protection of strategic materials" in the world, especially in underdeveloped areas. He stated that one method

of doing this will be through "greater cooperation with the multinational corporations."

Agency officials, according to Copeland, believe that "whatever anyone may think about it, we are entering an era when the interests of the U.S. and those of frankly 'capitalist' institutions throughout the world so coincide that we have no choice but to take advantage of the fact. If this means cooperation with the unloved multinational corporations," Copeland concluded, "so be it."

Copeland outlines methods for early detection of the "enemy" who is often unknown, "so the offensives against him are largely a matter of seeking him out and learning in advance of his plans." A world information and computer collection service will be strengthened in cooperation with local police and intelligence services, he says, and this will be especially important in developing nations.

If the CIA wanted information about militant African labor unions and leaders, the African-American Labor Center (AALC) is a perfect instrument. The U.S. government funding of the program, under the administrations of antilabor officials like Nixon, Rockefeller and Ford, with veteran CIA operatives like Brown and others in charge, and the record of such groups in Chile and other countries makes it likely that the AALC will embroil us in the internal affairs of many countries.

The 1976 Agency for International Development budget is \$2,250,000,000. Nearly all Congressmen are unaware of this. Other "subcontracts" will be given secretly to the International Trade Secretariat (ITS) and some American unions to supplement this. The amounts spent by the CIA are of course not revealed. □

AFRICA IN FOCUS



O.A.U.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) wants the Indian Ocean to be a "zone of peace" and is against the building of military bases in this area. OAU Assistant Secretary General Kamanda Wa Kamanda said at a press conference in Port Louis, Mauritania, last week, according to a *Hsinhua* report. Wa Kamanda also said the OAU is fighting for the establishment of an international economic order and seeks more stable terms for Africa's raw materials at better prices.

Mali

On October 13, Mali Minister of Commerce and Finance Fousseke Keita received two million dollars from the Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires in Mali as part of \$10 million in aid to Mali promised by Saudi Arabia. The money will be used to set up hospitals and clinics and to purchase equipment for dental centers and medicines. On October 3, it was announced that Saudi Arabia had granted \$15 million to seriously drought-stricken West African countries to help them restore agriculture and animal husbandry. Beneficiary countries include Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad and the Gambia.

Dahomey

The West African country of Dahomey has severed diplomatic relations with the South Korean Park Chung Hee regime, it was announced recently. The announcement said the decision was made by the Political Bureau of the Dahomey National Council of Revolution at a meeting held on October 6, 1975.

Senegal

The Senegalese government has nationalized the important leather procurement and trade activity of the country, *Hsinhua* reports, as a result of a government action on October 8. Daouda Sow, minister of Information, told the press that for a long time only the foreign dealers bent on "making the maximum profit with the minimum of costs" have benefited from the trade. Now the government has controlled it by law. The decision is significant for the country which is rich in ox and goat skins, he pointed out.

O.A.U. Group To Confer With Warring Angolan Liberation Movements

(Kampala, Uganda) — An Organization of African Unity (OAU) Angolan Conciliation Commission delegation is going to Angola to confer with warring elements toward an end to the fighting in Angola. This move was decided on here at a meeting of the Commission held from September 30 to October 4. The Commission was set up in line with a decision made at the 12th OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government.

The Commission meeting was attended by representatives from Burundi, Lesotho, Ghana, Niger, Somalia, Algeria, Morocco, Upper Volta and Uganda. The three Angolan liberation organizations — the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) — sent delegations to the meeting. A representative of the Portuguese government attended as an observer.



Young comrades of the MPLA at rally in Luanda.

Ugandan President Idi Amin, current chairman of the OAU, separately received delegations of the three organizations and the representative of the Portuguese government on October 4. President Amin hoped that the three Angolan liberation organizations would do all that was possible to unite and enable Angola to achieve independence peacefully.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE "MARCH OF CONQUEST" AGAINST SPANISH SAHARA?

The "March of Conquest" against Rio de Oro (Spanish Sahara) of 350,000 unarmed Moroccan civilians, backed up by 18,000 Moroccan troops, threatens to erupt into a major confrontation with the territory's independence movement POLISARIO, involving Algeria, Spain and the United States. Steve Taihot, writing in the International Bulletin, analyzes the forces at play and the motivations in the following report.

If Morocco takes possession of the Spanish Sahara, it would control more than 80 per cent of the world's known supply of phosphates. That is not the only reason Morocco's King Hassan II has mobilized 350,000 of his subjects to cross the desert on a "March of Conquest" — but it is a powerful incentive.

Phosphates are an essential ingredient of chemical fertilizers, and in a hungry world trying to increase agricultural production, phosphates have become increasingly valuable. Morocco is currently the number one exporter of phosphates, but the Spanish Sahara has a vast supply estimated at 1.7 billion tons, which the Spanish colonizers have only recently begun to exploit.

King Hassan also sees great political advantage for his regime in focusing national attention on a campaign to occupy the Spanish Sahara. By making the Spanish Sahara an issue of manifest destiny and turning the march into a holy crusade blessed by

Allah, the monarch has succeeded in diverting his people's attention from the grave problems of poverty, illiteracy and uneven economic development that plague Morocco.

King Hassan also wants to block Algeria from gaining political and economic advantage in a Spanish Sahara free from Spain's colonial rule. Morocco's conservative, Western-oriented monarchy has always vied for power in northwestern Africa with the more radical Arab nationalist and pro-Third World government in Algeria. Twelve years ago Morocco and Algeria fought a brief but bloody war over disputed iron-rich border territory.

INDEPENDENCE

Algeria favors independence for the Spanish Sahara and supports POLISARIO, the territory's nationalist movement, which claims the allegiance of 75 per cent of the Spanish Sahara's 80,000 inhabitants. If POLISARIO comes to power, Algeria would gain access to the Atlantic Ocean, allowing it to ship iron ore mined at Tindouf in southwestern Algeria across 300 miles of the Spanish Sahara instead of having to transport it north 1,000 miles to the Algerian port of Oran on the Mediterranean.

POLISARIO, founded in May, 1973, welcomes Algerian support, saying it is the only country in the region that has consistently defended the principle of self-determination for the people of the Spanish Sahara. POLISARIO's political program calls



for the nationalization of the Sahara's mineral resources and emphasizes cooperative agricultural and industrial development. The group carried out a scattered, low-level guerrilla war against the 16,000 Spanish troops in the territory, finally forcing the Franco regime to announce that it would give up the colony and sponsor a referendum this year to let the people of the Spanish Sahara decide their own future.

Most observers believe that POLISARIO's demand for independence would easily win majority support in that referendum. Ever since Spain proposed the vote last year and the U.N. backed the plan, Morocco has intensified its drive to acquire the Spanish Sahara before it became independent.

Morocco filed a claim with the World Court arguing that the Spanish Sahara was part of its sovereign territory. This month the Court rejected that claim — along with a similar claim by another neighboring country, Mauritania — and King Hassan hurriedly announced that he would lead his "March of Conquest."

The U.N. Security Council avoided the issue, passing the buck to Secretary General Waldheim, who plans to visit Morocco and Algeria. A State Department official is already there.

Morocco keeps insisting that the march is not an invasion. Information Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima called it a "strictly peaceful move to re-establish the history links" between Morocco and the Spanish Sahara. But Spain and POLISARIO — bitter enemies for years — both see the march of 350,000 Moroccan citizens — followed incidentally, by 18,000 Moroccan troops — as "an act of force." POLISARIO representatives say they cannot rule out an appeal to Algeria for military intervention if their small, poorly-armed forces are overrun at the border. □

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FRELIMO TRAINS Z.A.N.U. TROOPS FOR MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN RHODESIA

(Bonn, West Germany) — A military training camp in Mozambique, established for the training of young Rhodesian guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in preparation for a major guerrilla offensive in Rhodesia before the end of the year, is reported by Willy Leutenkirchen in the popular West German news-weekly *Die Welt*. Leutenkirchen visited the camp.

Located some 30 kilometers from the Rhodesian border, the camp is staffed by Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) guerrillas and Tanzanian revolutionaries. Leutenkirchen writes that the Vila Gouveira camp "is developing as one of the most important bases for the guerrilla units of ZANU."

Training is with carbines, automatic rifles and the handling of landmines, the guerrilla's most murderous weapons, Leutenkirchen writes. Military training at Vila Gouveira — at the time of the visit containing 550 recruits — lasts six months, after which groups of five to 15 men are formed for forays into the north-east of Rhodesia, Leutenkirchen says.



Zimbabwean freedom fighters are being trained by FRELIMO.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations, declarations that Africans must cherish no illusions about the reactionary racist Smith regime and undertakings for further support for the Zimbabwe people's armed struggle were made by representatives of many countries during the just concluded general debate at the Trust and Non-self-governing Territories Committee of the

current session of the General Assembly.

The Tanzanian representative said that all attempts to perpetuate minority rule in Zimbabwe could only strengthen the local people's determination to liberate themselves; and the failure of a peaceful solution would mean that armed struggle was the only alternative.

He added that the dialogue over the last 11 months had failed. The time had come, he said, to intensify the struggle by other means, namely by force. The Tanzanian delegation had no option but to support that struggle, he said.

The Algerian representative also said that the attempts to perpetuate minority rule in Zimbabwe only strengthen the local people's determination to liberate themselves; and the failure of a peaceful solution would mean that armed struggle was the only alternative.

The representatives of Somalia and Uganda also pledged material and moral support for the Zimbabwe people who are prepared to resume armed struggle. The representative of Guinea said

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

WORLD SCOPE



Cambodia

At least 15,000 Cambodians died of starvation or malnutrition-related diseases in the last four months of the war because the U.S. put military aid to the faltering American-backed Phnom Penh regime far ahead of food relief, according to a study by the Indochina Resource Center in Washington. The study also criticized the State Department for saying there were "physical limitations" on the amount of rice and medicines that could be airlifted into besieged Phnom Penh — noting that the U.S. was flying 565 tons of ammunition into the city each day during the final weeks of the war.

Spain

A recent press conference held in Paris, France, revealed the existence of a secret anti-Franco (Franco is the dying dictator of the Spanish government) organization within the Spanish military. According to a spokesperson for the group, the Democratic Military Union (UMD) includes only professional military men and is an autonomous movement without political affiliation. The spokesperson added, however, that the UMD has already made contact with practically all the parties opposing the Franco regime.

Libya

In a major dispute with Occidental Petroleum Corporation, the Libyan government has banned the U.S. multinational from exporting any crude or refined oil and announced that it is willing to take over supplying Occidental's consumers. In a communique issued recently, the Libyan Ministry of Petroleum said that Occidental had "refused to pay money owed to the ministry."

United Nations

The United Nations marked its 30th anniversary on October 24 and in a message honoring the occasion, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that the world organization was involved in the creation of a better world for all.



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thought over
and put away
you would open me and I'd reveal
myself
I could squeeze between a colon
put my things in a period
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to be placed in yo bag
brought home
put on yo dresser
you could tell Mummy that you
got
a surprise/gift from America

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nor an idea of a practical joke
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Both ends for the
middle
It was not your failure
To sweet talk old ladies
And sweep them away
That made you want to sweep us
away
It was something inherent I guess
That a long line have had
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MICHAEL BENNETT: RISING NEW STAR SEEKS TO SERVE THE PEOPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center's resident musical genius, Brother Michael Bennett, is a rising new star about to make a giant leap in the fields of songwriting, arranging and choreography. Besides these skills, Michael is also an accomplished singer and musician adept at playing several instruments.

As a musician Michael has or is developing his expertise on bass and lead guitar, piano and electric piano, clarinet, synthesizer and organ.

Born in Detroit, Michael is just 21 years old, with a decade of musical experience behind him. When asked in an interview at THE BLACK PANTHER office how he became interested in music, Michael stated that he saw the Beatles on television when he was very young and told himself that he could be just as good if not better.

At his young age, Michael has songwriting and arranging contracts with the following recording companies: Atlantic, Motown, Capitol and Epic. He is now in the process of writing songs for Lenny Williams (formerly of Tower of Power) and the Hues Corporation, while many other top-flight entertainers are vying for his services.

Michael's cousin, Benny Carter (long-time tenor sax for Duke



Brother MICHAEL BENNETT (right) is becoming more and more well known for his wealth of musical talent as well as his commitment to the community. Photo at left shows him practicing with GOD'S CREATION.

Ellington) gave Michael his initial inspiration and from there he performed with various groups around Oakland and the East Bay, the best known being The Majestics and God's Creation.

MISFORTUNE

Misfortune came upon Michael when he learned he was suffering from throat cancer. With the support and inspiration of the Oakland Community Learning Center, he furthered his songwriting, and his musical career immediately began to blossom. After five successful operations on his throat, he should be able to sing, but he has already found success with his writing.

Michael states very emphatically that he wants "music to be music, not just a money trip" — which sets him apart from many other artists. He personally

credits his success to the support given him by the Learning Center — naming Ericka Huggins, director of the Oakland Community School, Joan Kelley, programs director of the Learning Center and Chuckie Jackson, musical director of the Learning Center, as his prime supporters.

In his brief musical career, Michael has already experienced cruel exploitation faced by young artists. An ever present problem is that many performers are not able to get exposure. Michael has set a goal for himself to create and establish a recording studio where musicians would be able to record for free or for a minimal charge. Michael says that he got this idea from the Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party and is very enthusiastic about it knowing that it would be of great help to many musicians.

Presently, Michael is working for a group called Fame, composed of Jimmy Thomas, Carl Hayley, Philip Gibson, Denise Kelly and Johnny Cooper. They have already received offers from clubs all over the country and are working on a recording contract with Atlantic Records. With Michael's leadership and musical prowess, look to hear from Fame very soon.

Anyone wishing to assist Michael in establishing a recording studio should contact him at this address: Michael Bennett, 1329 99th Avenue, Oakland, California 94621. Besides this studio, Michael is keenly interested in helping to establish a musicians' organization that truly serves the interests of all musicians, instead of the big recording companies.

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George Jackson Murder Case Ruling Mockery Of Justice

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

litical prisoner trials throughout the country is enormous.

Already chained and shackled to their chairs, separated from the courtroom spectators and supporters by a \$40,000 vision-distorting plexiglass panel, as well as being tried by a jury of non-peers before a hostile and politically conservative judge, the six brothers must now contend with having, in effect, been judged "Guilty" in abstentia without ever being convicted.

The fact that indigent inmates are being ordered to pay millions of dollars in damages flies in the face of justice when responsibility for creating and maintaining the tense, violence-prone atmosphere in prisons and adjustment centers throughout America clearly lies with insensitive, racist prison administrators.

Of course, the immediate effect of this outrageous decision is to prop up the toppling case for the prosecution in the San Quentin 6 trial.

In recent weeks, the prosecution's case was badly shaken when, under cross-examination, one of its own star witnesses, former San Quentin prison guard Lt. Eugene Ziemer, testified that although he was the first person to reach the fallen body of George Jackson, he saw no blood on or near the body.

Ziemer testified that he took a "close look" at Brother George's face when he turned the body over, repeating that he saw no blood. Even when shown photographs of Comrade George laying on his back where he was killed, his head surrounded by a large pool of blood, Ziemer again repeated his assertion.

This testimony raises several disquieting questions: all unsettling to the prosecution's case and confirming popular beliefs that the famous author/revolutionary was not killed by shots from a guard post over 100 yards away, but was murdered later, at close range by unknown vindictive guards and prison administrators.

Indeed, former guard Frank Bortfield, one of two wallpost guards who admit to having fired shots at Comrade George as he and Johnny Spain bolted away from the Adjustment Center on August 21, testified that he honestly believes his shot missed.

In other trial highlights, former guard Charles Breckenridge testi-

fied that he could not swear he saw a knife in the hands of Hugo Pinell while he was in the Adjustment Center on the 21st nor does he now know what prompted him to attribute to Pinell or Willie Tate actions and language he alleged they had committed in his grand jury testimony.

Significantly, prosecutor Jerry Herman is now more and more reminding the jury that the charge of "aiding and abetting" in a conspiracy justifies having no real evidence against the six defendants.

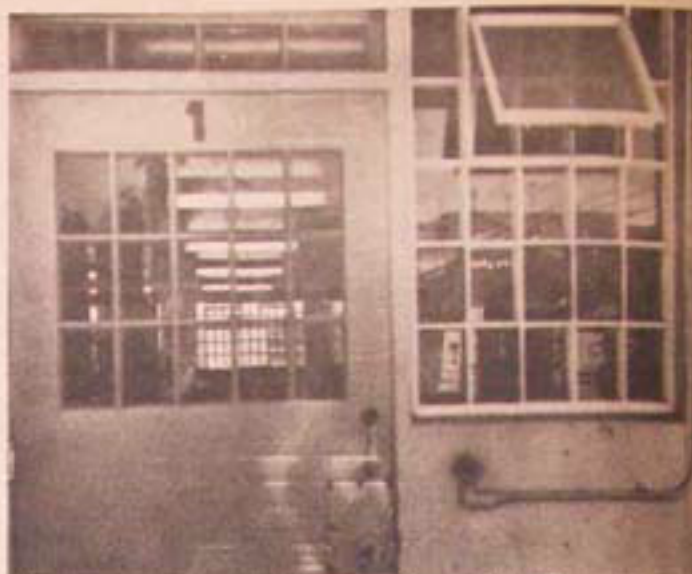
The San Quentin 6 have also seemingly won over another supporter to their side, namely Tom Hayden, the progressive candidate for the U.S. Senate from California.

In a recent speech following a visit to the San Quentin 6 trial, Hayden made these observations (in part):

"I think it is very important that people who live in Marin County become familiar with the San Quentin Six trial, because the jury has been selected from that county. Not only did the original horrible events occur in this county, but the jury has been drawn from a county that is 98% White to decide the fate of six non-White defendants."

"What is essential about the case is not what you read in the papers, but the impression you get if you attend the trial. Nobody can endorse or condone or get very sympathetic with the actual things that people are charged with, but one can have feelings about the origin of the problem."

"I still have strange feelings about what happened at the



Entrance to San Quentin's Adjustment Center. Fallen Comrade George Jackson and Comrade Johnny Spain ran through this door into the AC courtyard on August 21, 1971, to escape the bedlam created in the Adjustment Center by prison officials in their desperate attempt to assassinate the famed B.P.P. Field Marshal.

courtroom. Today I went through a procedure whereby your body is searched, including your organs. You're photographed by the police and they take down what they consider essential data about you. Then you enter the courtroom which is divided in half by a plexiglass wall.

"Inside the courtroom is the system of American justice. There is the judge and the jury. Then the defendants are led in with chains around their necks and guns pointed behind their backs. They are bolted to the floor. Spectators have to watch them from behind the glass partition. It is just amazing that this can be tolerated."

"I, for one, immediately started to cry. In fact, it is very difficult to describe. The only thing that I can think of is the tiger cages, where people are held in seven by seven cells twenty-three-and-a-half hours a

day, and they are bolted in their cells. They cannot touch other people because then they will be driven even crazier. They have to fill their ears with anything they can get so that they can have some peace of mind."

"With a chain leash around their necks, they're taken to the courtroom, only to be bolted to the floor. It is amazing this is tolerated."

"In this case, there is evidence that police agencies had some prior knowledge, which means that this case is not divorced from Watergate. There are some people still driven to maintain their power in this fashion. This perpetuates the forms of their power. These forms include making sure that a trial happens; that the trial will not stop; and that there will be a verdict—as if the will vindicate our system of justice as opposed to those who would terrorize and subvert it."

"So they proceed, and in the process justice is eliminated. A trial, a verdict, but where is the justice? The jury, behind a plexiglass wall in a bullet proof chamber, must decide. They look across the room at six defendants who are charged with the most violent, sordid crimes and see these defendants bolted to the floor, indicating that they are not human enough to be allowed to enter the courtroom as other civilized people. Can that judge and jury ever conclude impartially that these defendants are guilty or not guilty? It is impossible to be partial when you are asked to judge people bolted to the floor."

"This kind of thing has to be stopped."

FRELIMO Trains Z.A.N.U. Troops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

that Ian Smith was increasing his repression of the Black majority by refusing to grant it constitutional rights. Now the only language Smith could understand was arms, the Guinea representative emphasized.

"RECONCILIATION"

The Chinese representative pointed out that the so-called "reconciliation" put forward by (Republic of South Africa's) Vorster's and Smith's racist regimes were aimed at splitting the African national liberation movement, undermining the forces of the Zimbabwe people and stamping out the revolu-

tionary flames in southern Africa.

The Chinese delegate added that when the people in southern Africa were daily awakening and intensifying their armed struggle, such maneuvers on the part of Vorster and Smith by no means indicated the strength of these racist regimes, but instead revealed their weakness. Their desperate struggle was futile, the representative said. The Zimbabwe people could not be cowed or deceived. They had come to realize from their experience that armed struggle is the fundamental way for the oppressed nations and peoples to win the victory of independence and liberation.

MARTIAL ARTS



The Human Machine

Human movements such as running, jumping, lifting, pulling and throwing may be taken as examples of the mechanical capabilities of the muscular and skeletal (bone structure) systems.

These movements are produced by skeletal muscles that apply force to bony machines operating at the joints of the body. The various segments of the body involved in a throwing movement, for example, may be considered the utilization of devices that employ the mechanical energy delivered to them through the bony machines in the production of mechanical work. The skeletal muscles, are, of course, the movers of this mechanical system, and their function in this respect can be likened to that of the electric motor, water turbine, or gasoline engine in other systems.

The bones of the body in their role as machines may be compared to the combination of levers, pulley wheels, and gears of an automobile, and the body parts in producing mechanical work may be compared to the airplane propeller, the wheels of a car, or the hands of a clock.

It is evident from the previous mention of the muscular and skeletal systems that the movement apparatus of our bodies, consisting of bones, muscles, and joints, is a mechanical machine system and experience indicates that its operations conform to the laws of mechanics just as do all such systems. The three simple machines found in the system of our bodies are the lever, the wheel and the axle, and the pulley.

The lever is one of the simplest of all mechanical devices that may rightfully be called a machine.

In fact, any rigid object free to turn about a center of rotation when an outside force is applied to it can be classified as a lever. The object may rightfully be called a machine because turning it overcomes a resistance and thereby produces mechanical work. The resistance consists of the weight of the object plus any external load added to it.

PEOPLE'S CHINA BOOSTS TABLE TENNIS IN AFRICA

In the following article, the promotion of table tennis in Africa by the People's Republic of China is discussed. In recent months, People's China has arranged extensive exchange programs and has sent teams out to perform at several places throughout the African continent.

The article is reprinted from the October, 1975, issue of Africa magazine.

While the International Olympic Committee is still debating the entry of China into the Olympic fraternity, China is busy forging sports unity with the Third World. Evidence of that was seen in the second Asian-African-Latin American table tennis friendship invitation tournament held in Lagos, in July.

China's positive contribution to the success of the tournament was visible throughout the 12 days it lasted. Promoting the tournament cost Nigeria about 500,000 Nigerian pounds or more, but China went out of its way to urge full participation at the tournament. It attracted about 800 players from more than 70 countries; it had been hoped that the number of nations participating would be more than the record 86 that competed in the first tournament in Peking in 1973.

China paid for some nations to attend the Lagos tournament, as it did in the Peking festival, and also provided 50 tables, 600 bats, 62 electronic scoring machines, 300 enclosure stands and about 603 medals and trophies.

China has been helping the growth of the game in Africa by arranging exchange programs and sending teams out to perform in the continent.

About 10 years ago, table tennis was merely a diversion for

most Africans. It did not feature in the first African Games held in Brazzaville in 1965. Today it is played seriously in about 30 African countries; 26 African nations participated in the Lagos tournament. The indications are that, apart from boxing and athletics, where Africans have achieved world honors, table tennis is the next sport in which Africans are going to make a big name.

The sport recommends itself naturally to the youths of the continent. It is not uncommon to see a 12-year-old making the national squad. Everywhere it is played, children can be seen at street corners with improvised tables and bats knocking hard at the celluloid ball. What they need now is organized coaching and competitions to develop their talent. That is what the Chinese are helping to achieve.

ASIANS

The Asians made a great impact on the Lagos tournament. As was expected the big honors went to the Chinese. They won the men's and women's team events and the men's and women's singles titles, the men's doubles and mixed doubles went to Japan, and North Koreans took the women's doubles, boy's and girl's singles honors.

The Nigerian singles champion, Babtunde Obisanya, and Nigeria's Lateef Sunmola, his partner in the doubles, gave good accounts of themselves. Obisanya, reached the semi-finals in the men's singles and won the bronze, losing to the former world champion, Liang Ko Liang, of China, in three straight sets, 21-8, 21-7, 21-9. Liang went on to win the title by defeating the No. 1 seed, Mitsuru Kohno of Japan 3-1 (21-17, 22-20, 17-21, 21-17).

The Nigerian pair, Obisanya



A little 12-year-old member of the Togo national tennis team is being congratulated by ABRAHAM ORDIA of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa.

and Sunmola, eliminated the Chinese pair of Liang and Chun Wang 3-1 (14-21, 21-15, 21-18, 22-20) to qualify for the men's doubles final, but they were beaten 1-3 by the Japanese pair of Mitsuru Kohno and Katsikuyu Abe, who won 21-17, 21-16, 21-23, 21-12. Their tantalizing display made Africa proud and won for them a glorious silver.

The Egyptian men's doubles pair of Gazar Eng and H-Sonbol, took the bronze and Gbenga Taiwa of Nigeria took the silver in the boy's singles. The other African placings were: Nigeria's Kasali Lasini (eighth in the men's singles); Joseph Quashah and Eban Bartels, of Ghana (fifth in the men's doubles); Ethel Jacks and Lawunmi Majekodunmi of Nigeria, and Dalmeida Mawuenza, of Togo (sixth in the boy's singles); and Y-Zakaria and B. Shaarawi both of Egypt (eighth in the men's doubles).

In the men's and women's team events, Nigeria was placed fifth and sixth respectively; Ghana was ninth and Egypt 12th in the men's event. Egypt was placed 11th and Togo was 15th in the women's event, and each qualified for trophies given to the first 16 in every event.

PRISON REFORM TASK FORCE OF THE RELIGIOUS COUNCIL OF AMERICA



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O.A.U. To Confer With Angolan Liberation Movements

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

in the interest of the Angolan people and Africa, *Hsinhua* reports.

Meanwhile, world opinion has expressed great concern over the situation in Angola, where civil war is being whipped up by the intervention of outside forces, as the November 11 independence date approaches.

The *Associated Press* reports that U.S. officials said the U.S. is taking an "active interest" in the conflict and writes that "some officials clearly leave the impression that U.S. arms aid may be reaching two of the three factions fighting in the African colony."

The AP writes that "U.S. officials were reluctant to confirm or deny reports of U.S. arms being supplied to factions fighting the ... Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. But they clearly leave the impression that some weapons aid is reaching one or both of the opposing factions," the FNLA and UNITA.

U.S. officials indicated that Great Britain is giving active support to UNITA, AP reports. However, U.S. officials acknowledge that U.S. aid might be too late since the MPLA forces now hold Luanda, the capital, and "are believed to be in control of 12 of the country's 17 provinces."

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The governments and people of the African countries in particular have been pressing for an end to the superpower interference in Angola and have called on the three liberation organizations to stop the civil war, iron out their differences by peaceful means and unite to achieve independence.

At a press conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on October 8, Noureddine Djoudi, an assistant secretary general of the OAU, said that "forces foreign to Angola must not take advantage of the present situation to try and play between one movement and another." He added, "As far as the OAU is concerned, the choice is not between MPLA, FNLA or UNITA. Its concern is to see to it that Angola becomes an independent country free from any control, direct or indirect, by anybody outside Angola."

The Angolan situation is one of the main topics referred to in the speeches of representatives of over 20 African countries at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Ugandan President Idi Amin said that the U.N. must unequivocally condemn those powers who are pouring arms into Angola, thereby complicating further an already delicate situation. "The problem of Angola, being essentially African, should and ought to have an African solution," he stressed, adding, "Problems of Africa can be solved by Africans alone without interference from outside."

J. Garba, commissioner for External Affairs of Nigeria, told the United Nations: "We call most solemnly upon the outside meddlers in the Angolan situation to keep off and give the Angolan people the chance of settling down to the immense task of nation building."

Jean Keutcha, Cameroonian minister for Foreign Affairs, pointed out, "The young states should maintain vigilance par-



Two members of the MPLA armed forces. The MPLA has grown strong roots among the Angolan people as independence nears.

ticularly when consolidating independence. They should place themselves on guard to ferret out and fight the subversive schemes of Africa's enemies who are stirring up hatred and discord in Angola." □

A Guide To Tenant Rights

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

ness of the violation and to what extent they affect health, safety and the use of vital facilities that determines whether or not the warranty has been breached.

Perhaps the best way the tenant can determine if a breach of the warranty exists is if the tenant can truly say:

"There exists a substantial problem in the apartment affecting health, safety or use of vital facilities, which I have not caused and the landlord knows about but has not fixed."

VITAL FACILITIES

(Vital facilities refers to any element in the apartment which is necessary to decent living for the occupants.)

A breach of the warranty of habitability will typically involve any one or more of the following conditions:

1. Lack of hot or cold running water, or poor water pressure.
2. Lack of or inadequate heat during cold months.
3. Presence of vermin or insect infestation.
4. Serious problems with any plumbing facility.
5. Serious problems with any electrical facility.
6. Inadequate provision for garbage removal.
7. Unsafe structural defects (deteriorating stairways, holes in walls or floors, etc.).

8. Failure to maintain common areas in a sanitary manner.

9. Defective water-proofing and weather protection (roofs, exterior walls and unbroken windows and doors).

It must be completely understood that there are many, many other conditions or variations of the conditions listed above that may breach the warranty of habitability. These can be dealt with on a case by case basis only.

It is mandatory that the tenant first inform the landlord of the existence of any condition thought to breach the warranty. Written notice is always better than oral notice, especially if your case goes to trial.

Tenants should contact Municipal Housing Code Enforcement authorities and local Tenant Unions or organizations to help determine whether or not a serious problem exists in the apartment. Neighborhood Legal Service Offices are also available to tenants who qualify.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A TENANT WITHHOLD RENT PAYMENTS WITHOUT FIRST SEEKING ADVICE FROM A KNOWLEDGEABLE ORGANIZATION!!!

In Oakland, tenants with housing problems can contact the Free Legal Aid and Education office at the Oakland Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, or call (415) 635-5087. □

Black Family

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

City Transit Police Department and Black policemen of the New York City Housing Police Department.

The Spencers now receive a Black police escort at all times, in addition to the 24-hour maintenance of a "Black presence" guard at their home.

The White racist ROAR organization has not limited its fascist harassment and intimidation to Blacks. Whites in the neighborhood who have shown sympathy or support for the Spencers have received open threats of the firebombing of their homes, and phone calls from ROAR members. One White resident who sold his home to a Black family was informed by ROAR that his new neighbors in the community to which he had moved had been informed and warned against these "nigger lovers."

The leader of ROAR is Mike Biggio, who lives about a block from the Spencers. He was acquitted of the firebombing charges despite clear evidence indicating his involvement. ROAR organized a mass campaign for his defense, hiring the same attorney that defended the White New York City policeman last year charged with the murder of 15-year-old Clifford Glover, the Black youth who was shot to death. □

Black Cops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

beyond debate in favor of my right to choose which side shall feel the feathered ounces of my weight!"

The brief acceptance speech received an ovation.

Several workshops constituted the bulk of the work on Friday, Saturday and Monday. They included workshops on Youth and Police; the Role of the Black Police; Criminal Justice; Litigation and Police Organizations, including lawsuits, LEAA challenges, antidiscrimination, the Freedom of Information Act, etc., Grants, Organization Funding and Applications; Correctional Institutions; Principles of Police Organization; and Women in Policing.

Keynote speaker at the conference banquet was Mal Goode, considered by many the "Dean" of Black professional broadcast journalism. The NBPA Leadership Award for 1974 went to Moses Baldwin, of Detroit, Michigan, the first national chairman. □

OLK-ROCK SINGER BOB DYLAN JOINS LIST OF RUBIN CARTER SUPPORTERS

'AFTER THE HURRICANE, THERE IS NO MORE'

Famed folk-rock singer Bob Dylan is the latest personality joining an ever-increasing list of supporters of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter. Dylan has recorded a new album containing a selection dedicated to Carter. Although Columbia Records is attempting to postpone the release of the album, Dylan wants it released as quickly as possible, with wide distribution, in order to rally support for "the Hurricane."

Carter has been incarcerated since 1966 after being falsely convicted with co-defendant John Artis of the shotgun slaying of three White men in Paterson, New Jersey. Carter and Artis are being held in New Jersey prisons despite the fact the two prosecution key witnesses have recanted their testimony, stating that they were coerced by the prosecution.

THE BLACK PANTHER is reprinting a Penthouse magazine interview with Carter. Part 7 of this interview follows as Rubin "Hurricane" Carter continues his penetrating and shocking expose on prison life.

PART 7

Q: The boy hanged himself?

CARTER: He allegedly hanged himself—put it that way. Because nobody ever knows. But the depressions are real, you know. You see guys staying in cells all day or all night long and they don't get any mail from their families. And they're facing 100,000 years with no hope of any kind. When you break hope in a man, that man is dead. The average age in this prison is about twenty-three years, and the majority of them are doing 100,000 years. But they come here and they want to finger pop.

You can get all the dope you want in this jail—so they stick dope in their arms, drink whiskey, and try all kinds of other foolishness, just to escape. But when they wake up in the morning they're still here. Later, when they go out into the streets and have to rise or fall on their own merit, they find themselves totally at a loss, some are physically fit but mentally destroyed. They find it easier to remain shadows in jail than to live as responsible human beings on the street. That is the crowning achievement of all these prisons.

Q: The administration knows all this is going on?

CARTER: Sure.

RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER is now under incarceration at Trenton State Prison, but support for his case is steadily gaining nationally, as he tries to appeal his unjust conviction.



Q: Does the prison administration consciously encourage homosexuality?

CARTER: Oh, yes. Anything that would strip a man of his manhood—of any type or form of masculinity. It has only been recently here, about two years I would say, that they allowed men to wear mustaches and beards.

Guys, come into jail and they live under this painful passivity for years, they live with the brutality, they live with being killed... constantly. And when they walk out of this prison they are very dangerous people. I see guys come in here with a two-to-three-year sentence for breaking and entering, and when they walk out that door I know they are going to kill somebody.

Everyone knows what is happening in this prison. Everyone knows where all the dope is coming in at... who is bringing it. Everyone knows who are the police bringing the knives in. You know that. But this administration—in order to keep the war going on, on paper, in order to keep the taxes rising, in order to milk the public out of more money—says the prisoners' families are bringing it in—my wife is bringing it in, my daughter is bringing it in.

Q: Aren't there any investigations into this activity?

CARTER: Yes. From the time that I arrived at Trenton State

Prison in September of last year, there have been no less than ten suits filed in federal courts about the brutality that is going on here. A newspaper reporter named John Toff from the *Trentonian*, a newspaper here in Trenton, worked undercover in this prison as a guard for about seven months. Then he quit and wrote a series of articles exposing all of the brutalities that were taking place and all of the guards who were deliberately committing them. But his paper is just a tiny paper, and it doesn't go any further than Trenton. So no other communities in New Jersey know about this exposure or anything else. If it had been a national paper, it would have torn this place down.

Yes, there are suits and investigations going on here. But the administration is investigating itself. The politicians that control these prisons are investigating themselves. And you know that nothing is ever going to come out of that. There is no accountability here—just exactly like there's no accountability in the street where you are. And we know that accountability is the cornerstone of any democracy. We have no accountability here, and you have no accountability out there, so we have no democracy. We're all living under false pretenses.

TO BE CONTINUED

How Many "Coincidences" Does It Take To Make A Conspiracy?

Assassination Conspiracy Resource List is now available, giving index listings of books, periodicals, articles and groups helping expose political conspiracy in America. Send a 10 cents postage stamp to: Donnelly/Colt, Box 271, New Vernon, New Jersey 07976.

Women Inmates

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

body weakener. Right now drugs are being given to us/your children that you have given birth to. . . The system cannot cope with a mind of an individual who can think for himself/herself.

"We have the love for one another that they (the system) does not understand. They get rid of it, some way, somehow, by any means.

"The North Carolina Penal System is a Corrupt Clandestine Click (NCCCW) of all oppressed people governed by prejudiced, sadistic pigs. Why do you continue to let these facades of our oppressors blind you? The pressure is on us because we stand tall. Will you stand tall with us and live for once in your life before your life is gone? Live for a cause and not a because. We will. Will you? . . ."

Anyone wishing to send financial contributions or offer help to the women of NCCCW may write: Action for Forgotten Women, c/o Brooke Whiting, 1601 Sedgefield Street, Apt. E, Durham, North Carolina 27705. □

U.S. Blocks U.N. Condemnation Of Zionism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Party nomination for the Presidency race in 1976, in Philadelphia, attacked Third World governments for what he termed anti-American "hostility" and the United Nations for allowing them what he called a disproportionate role in its decisions.

To what *The New York Times* called "only mildly enthusiastic applause" Reagan gave a spirited defense of capitalism for any nation. "There is only one known way to bring the material blessings of industrial society to the people," he claimed. "It is through the incentive provided by free enterprise."

At least seven times during his speech, *The Times* reports, Reagan added the word "war" to the words "Third World." He finally interrupted himself to describe the tendency as a Freudian slip. "I've been talking too much about Russia," he said. Is there any question about what is on this right-wing conservative's mind as regards the Third World? □

People's China Warns Of War

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

development of history, the general trend of the world is towards light and not darkness.

"A new page was turned in the relations between China and the United States with President Nixon's visit to China and the issuance of the Shanghai Communiqué by our two sides in 1972. On the whole, Sino-U.S. relations have moved forward in the last few years. China and the United States have different social systems and there are essential differences between their policies.

"However, in the current turbulent world situation, our two sides have common points as well. This has been set forth clearly in the Shanghai Communiqué. So long as our two sides earnestly observe in actual practice the principles established in the Shanghai Communiqué, there is reason to believe that Sino-U.S. relations will continue to move ahead. This is the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples. On the Chinese side, we will do our part to promote Sino-U.S. relations in the spirit of the Shanghai Communiqué, as we have done all along."

G.I. Organizers

Needed



The U.S. military still has over 200,000 servicepeople poised for attack against the people of Asia. While many of them are scattered on isolated bases, the concentration in Japan — both the main island and on Okinawa — is high. For over five years Pacific Counselling Service has run counselling and organizing projects there in order to help GIs resist being used against their interests, and to strengthen the class-conscious revolutionary movement in the U.S.

PCS needs people with a strong interest in working with GIs, and their families. Organizers preferably should have a proletarian standpoint and experience, and some experience with the military. Subsistence and transportation are guaranteed.

Contact PCS, 2508 Mission St., #220, San Francisco, Ca. 94110 (415) 285-1212 for more information.

Letters to the Editor

"BLACK PANTHER NEWSPAPER
SHAKES A FIST, THROWS SOME BLOWS"

Dear Editor

I am writing to you in the hope of acquiring a subscription to the Black Panther Party's newspaper. I am a Black incarcerated man, and I do not have the funds to pay for a subscription. What I am asking is this: After your regular distribution, if there are any extra copies of the Party's paper, would it be possible to send me a copy? I am a political prisoner that wants to be aware as to what's happening as far as the "struggle" is concerned.

Of course, there are plenty of Newsweeks, Times, etc., lying around here. (Compliments of the Imperialist Administration.) But who wants to read imperialist propaganda? I certainly don't! I want a paper that tells the truth and tells it just like it is, a paper that not only shakes a fist at the administration but also throws some blows. And this is the Black Panther newspaper. And that's the bottom line, just the plain old-fashioned truth.

In this institution that I am confined to there are a large number of men. But only a handful receive the Party's newspaper. So, by the time the paper is passed from man to man to read — by the time I get it, it's usually two to three months old. You see, I'm in positive segregation and cut off from the general population where the Party's paper circulates. This is why I submit a petition to you in the hope that after your regular distribution of the Party's paper, I might be able to receive a copy if there are any extras.

Only E. Fleming
Richmond, Va.

(Editor's note: A subscription has been entered in your name.)

Does B.A.S.I.C. Have A Hidden Agenda?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ments and informed them that if they did not soften their stance toward Israel in the current Arab-Israeli quarrel, then Black Americans would see to it that U.S. economic aid to Africa was terminated.

One hardly knows whether the proper response is to laugh or to cry.

Laughter seems appropriate because the most unsophisticated of the Africans certainly know that American Blacks have no more power to turn off foreign aid than they have to turn it on.

Indeed, our very powerlessness at the State Department is itself a major tragedy — one which was dwelt on at length last weekend at the workshop and dinner of the Congressional Black Caucus.

I was privileged to share, with the Foreign Minister of Jamaica, the leadership of a panel on the "Black State in Global Interdependence" and this powerlessness was the theme of the Foreign Minister's opening remarks and was a recurring theme throughout the day.

Crying is likely to be the stronger response, however, for not only do BASIC's antics highlight our powerlessness — they also risk confusing both ourselves and the rest of the world.

Although Black Americans do not have the power to turn the foreign aid spigot off, the Israeli lobby may indeed have such power.

It would be absolutely calamitous if this were to happen and to be misinterpreted as being the result of Black power, for a double disservice would have

been rendered. We would have alienated ourselves from Black Africa, and we would have created the erroneous impression that we could influence the State Department, thus raising expectations which we could never fulfill.

One can only speculate as to whether the real purpose of this affair is merely to create the illusion of widespread support for Israel within the Black community, or if there is a more sinister plot afoot.

This would not be the first time that anti-Black forces have made deliberate attempts to drive a wedge between Africans and American Blacks and one must assume that that may be the hidden agenda of BASIC.

It is, of course, the supreme irony that when a Black American lobby on Africa was finally formed, it turned out to be a lobby against, rather than one for Africa.

In every Black community across the nation Black people should be asking themselves and their leaders why it is that the Israelis have found it so easy to organize Black spokesmen for the purpose of sending threats to Africa, whereas Black leadership has found it impossible to put together an effective and credible lobby in support of Africa.

Only when we begin to hold our Black leadership responsible for their actions and for their omission can we expect to see the beginnings of real change in our situation.

Leadership which can be bought is worse than no leadership at all.

Angola Prison Stalls On Improvements

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

the perfect time to ignite the prison populace.

The federal Eastern District Court decision in favor of sweeping changes at the prison has been described by some state officials as "too liberal." Perhaps it was the court's declaration that Angola was "shocking to the human conscience, and cruel and unusual . . ." that caused prison officials to concoct their present terrorist program.

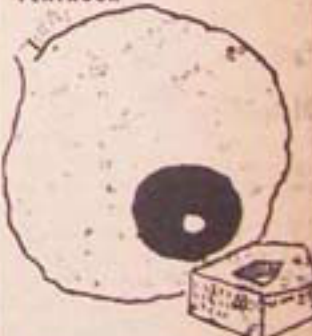
In closing their letter the inmates describe the situation at Angola as "tense, the frustration immense and tempers shorter as a direct consequence of the extensive intimidation dispense and running rampant throughout the institution.

"This is a perilous predicament, a dangerous state of existence that must be eradicated and lives protected against such preposterous encroachments. Prisoners must be protected as well as the staff that works amidst this huge prisoner population. Every means this situation must be circumvented.

"Obviously someone doesn't know the price of playing with such odds, such potentially dangerous and explosive ingredients. Life is paramount and must not be squandered by such inanity that flourish diametrically with the institution of Angola at this very moment."

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